

Nonconformist.

VOL. XXXIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1699.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

{ PRICE 5d.
POST-FREE 5½d.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES:	Ecclesiastical Miscellany	589
The Fruits of Militarism	Religious and Denominational News	589
Priest and Schoolmaster	CORRESPONDENCE:	
581	Milton Mount College	590
Ritualism at Bristol	Politics—a Christian Service	590
Mycenæ, Troy, and Ephesus	Fresh Assyrian Discoveries	591
583	The Famine in China	591
LITERATURE:	The Week	593
Dr. John Eadie	Sketches from the Gallery	594
583	Election Intelligence	594
A Search for Fortune	New Foundation Day at Mill Hill	594
584	The Eastern Question	595
Many Moons	The Bishop of Manchester on Trade Unions and Foreign Competition	596
584	The Foreign Meat Supply	596
The Monthly Reviews	Epitome of News	596
585	Miscellaneous	597
Brief Notices	Gleanings	598
585	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	599
Dr. Mackonochie on his suspension	Advertisements	599
586		
Mr. Freeman on the Eastern Question and the Anglican Church		
587		
The Free-Church and Disestablishment		
587		
Canon Carter and his Institutions at Clewer		
587		
Father Curci on the Temporal Power		
588		
The Origin and Growth of Religion		
588		
Death of Dr. McKerrow		
588		

THE FRUITS OF MILITARISM.

THE researches of the German police have done nothing to allay public anxiety in regard to Nobiling's criminal attempt, but, on the contrary, have done much to excite and aggravate it. Arrests continue to be made from day to day, until some forty or fifty people must be now in prison, charged either with expressions of regret at the escape of the Emperor, or with suspicious relations to the would-be assassin. Amongst the captures which excite most alarm are those of petty officers and soldiers in the army. In addition, there are indications of a connection between Nobiling and representatives of revolutionary policy in foreign countries. Anonymous letters are said to have been received by the Berlin police from London, betraying, on the part of the writers, an acquaintance with some villainous scheme for wholesale political murder. And on the day after Nobiling's arrest a letter was delivered for him from some correspondent in England suggestive of such a guilty knowledge that the attention of the English police authorities has been called to the matter. It is not unnatural under these circumstances that rumours should arise of an intention on the part of despotic Powers to take the opportunity of the Berlin Congress to secure an international alliance against Socialistic conspiracies. Such rumours can hardly have any foundation in fact. For, according to Mr. Waddington, an understanding has been secured that no subject outside the Treaty of San Stefano and its predecessors is to be discussed. But the mere currency of such a rumour gives us some uneasiness when we think of the Oriental Government under which we are living. Even Lord Palmerston's popularity made shipwreck in the attempt to pass, at the instigation of the French Emperor, a Conspiracy Bill foreign to the genius of the British Constitution. But then Lord Palmerston, ostensibly at least, looked for support to a party not quite so patient of dictation as the stolid majority that backs the gaudy Premier of the day. And when we call to mind the portentous air of incommunicable information with which the latter has magnified the power of secret societies, we can only hope that amongst the surprises yet awaiting us there may not be a proposal to sit on the safety-valve of public opinion.

In England we have better methods of dealing with these dangers; and it is our duty not only to maintain them for ourselves, but to advocate them for other populations less fortunately circumstanced. The same rowdiness which condemned as cowardice, and treachery, and treason all opposition to proposals of an unjust and wicked war, will, of course, be ready to

accuse of complicity with assassination any hesitation to endorse a policy of repression in dealing with popular discontent. But be that as it may, we maintain that the fact of this discontent must be faced and its causes ascertained. This is a form of social disease to which the homœopathic principle of attacking symptoms is inapplicable. The deep-seated and wide-spreading causes of the evil must be removed before the safety of society can be assured. To arrest prominent Socialists here and there is like an endeavour to save a warehouse from fire by plucking out a few charred timbers when the heat of the whole contents shows that it is a case of spontaneous combustion, ready to burst into flame at a hundred points. The first thing to do is at all costs to reduce the heat, and for this cold water is better than the most heroic efforts at destruction. Now, the cause of the passions that glow more dangerously year by year about the bases of European society is too obvious to need any elaborate inquiry. It is in one word—militarism—a stolid persistence in the old savage habit of regarding fighters as the flower of manhood, and fighting as the end of human existence. There are not less than three million men kept under arms even in the so-called peace establishments of European Powers. And when the constantly increasing stress and complication of the struggle for life in old and comparatively crowded lands is borne in mind, it must surely be allowed that this fact alone accounts for a very large part of the popular distress, without which any really popular discontent rarely or never arises. Three million men represent a very large amount of productive power; and this is not only abstracted from the community, but is turned into a power of destruction; and even when not actively engaged in destroying, it represents a burden to be borne by the diminished energies of the workers. Besides, these three millions represent only what is ironically called the peace establishments. To keep up preparations for war, three or four times as many men already drilled and trained are held liable, like our own "reserve forces," to be called on at a moment's notice for active service. Under such a monstrous system, it is a wonder how the arts of peace make any progress at all. There can be little confidence, and hardly any continuity of training, or fixity of business habit, where fifty per cent. of all the humbler male population in active employment are liable at any time to be called away from bench and counter to the garrison or camp. Nor is this the whole of the evil. For this excessive provision against dangers that Christianity ought to have minimized, cultivates the very spirit of jealousy and arrogance from which the whole insecurity of Europe arises.

Germany has been for some time past the most conspicuous instance of militarism in its most exaggerated form. We fully admit all the excuses that may be made for her statesmen, some of the greatest of whom were born under the shadow of the humiliation inflicted by France on a divided people. We are not now urging an accusation, but rather pointing a moral. Seven years ago all Europe rang with acclamations at the astounding success with which the German military system had reversed her former relations to France. So deep was the impression that other nations hurried to imitate her. Nothing was heard of but the patriotism, the manliness, the sturdiness of character secured by a universal conscription. How blind are mortals to everything but the glittering surface of things! Forty-two millions of men, women, and children cannot go on for ever supporting

an actual army of near half a million, and a possible array of eighteen hundred thousand, without disorders and perversions of the natural course of things such as at last become intolerable. It is vain, so long as this abuse endures, to make laws against Socialism, to gag newspapers, or to shut up public meetings. The want and pain and misery are too widespread to be repressed by violence of this sort. Even amongst the loyal crowds who with touching thoughtfulness hush their murmurs as they wait in anxiety beneath the windows of the stricken Emperor's palace, there are widowed women and orphaned children, and miserable starvelings, who have but to grow moody and exasperated to become the germ of criminal conspiracies such as that which seems half revealed just now.

PRIEST AND SCHOOLMASTER.

THE tone adopted by some professedly Liberal organs on the subject of Irish education calls for serious notice. The Government has undertaken to do something, though no one knows what, for the improvement and extension of secondary schools. And if the *Spectator* and the *Manchester Guardian* are to be believed, there would not be wanting weak-kneed Liberals who would eagerly support the Ministry in a proposal which would practically amount to a new endowment of the priestly power. We have repeatedly expressed our strong feeling that the Education Acts for England and Scotland inevitably involve, if logically carried out, the establishment of a Roman Catholic system of education in Ireland. But no wrong can be remedied by the perpetration of a worse evil. And we hold most seriously and strongly that any extension of State patronage and endowment to the Romish Church in Ireland would be nothing less than a national crime. We have said so much on this aspect of the question that we do not need to return to it now. We rather wish to explain in a few words why we regard the Liberalism that would foster such a scheme as a weak and sentimental parody of genuinely Liberal principles.

The two arguments mainly relied on in support of the proposal are—first, that Irish Catholics have a grievance which justice requires us to remove; and, secondly, that it is better the Irish Catholics should receive higher education under the direction of the priests than that they should not get it at all. Now, as to the first argument, we believe its sole force to lie in the fact that the English and Scotch systems act as a propagandum for the theological beliefs of the majority. But as we have said, the true remedy for this grievance is to do away with the injustice suffered by the minority in Great Britain. We are not supposing that this would satisfy the Irish priests, for we are perfectly certain that nothing at all would ever satisfy them, except, perhaps, the acknowledgment of the Pope as lord paramount and suzerain of Ireland. But we do maintain that, putting on one side the mistakes made in regard to English and Scotch education—mistakes sure to be remedied sooner or later—the Irish Catholics have no grievance at all in the matter. We do not say that the Irish people have no grievance. On the contrary, we should welcome any scheme for the appropriation to intermediate education of any endowment fairly applicable to such a purpose; but we say that the Irish Catholics, *qua* Catholics, would have no grievance at all in the refusal of the Imperial

Government to model the proposed schools in accordance with their religious exclusiveness. All that they have a right to demand—all that English Nonconformists ask for themselves—is access to public educational institutions on equal terms with all their fellow-citizens, with reasonable guarantees against proselytism, and with freedom and opportunity to provide at their own expense for their young people the religious instruction which they think best. To this extent we have always supported their claims equally with our own; and we do so still. But no; this is not sufficient for the imperious spirit of the Romish Church. Its children are not to be allowed to mingle with heretics. The ecclesiastical conscience requires not equality but exclusiveness; and pseudo-Liberals concede the claim, denouncing us as bigots because we reject it. We are accustomed to this sort of thing. The Churchman's conscience is said to be outraged unless his catechism is taught in State schools; and if the State were to cease to patronise and endow his religion, this, we are told, would be the same thing as the establishment of atheism. But we for our part think that neither we ourselves, nor the Churchman, nor the Catholic, have any right whatever to ask from the State that which does not fairly come within the scope of a secular organisation. The Catholic wants to make out that his case is peculiar. He cannot have the "rule of three" taught to his children unless the triple crown is somehow connected with the process. He will not hear of any history except what is perverted and coloured in accordance with the needs of his church. Therefore, if he is not to have his secular knowledge permeated by Catholic theology, he will not have it at all. We can only say we are sorry to hear it; but the principle on which we insist, that the State shall have nothing at all to do with denominational theology appears to us far too important to be trifled with even to meet the need he urges.

As to the plea that it is better the State should endow denominational schools rather than the Catholics should go without the higher education, we are not at all assured of its validity. We do not admit the existence of the dilemma, except as a temporary difficulty kept up by our national inconsistency in dealing with religious questions. Were we to maintain a firm and consistent attitude, offering to all religionists alike a fair field but no favour at the hands of the State, even Catholic priests would be beaten in the long run. But, farther, we are not at all inclined to allow that it is our duty to give an education directed by superstition, rather than see people go without it. There are some concessions we would undoubtedly make to the weaknesses of ignorant people, but this is not one of them. We hold it to be a fact not sufficiently recognised that the influences under which the education of the schools is given may constitute it either a blessing or a curse; may make it an elevating discipline, or may wholly pervert it to ignoble ends. Wonder is sometimes expressed that a people so thoroughly schooled and cultured as the Germans should submit themselves so readily to essentially despotic institutions, and in politics display so little public spirit. But the real truth is this submissiveness is one of the ends that their whole educational system is devised to secure. Professors, clergy, and schoolmasters are parts of the Government machinery of repression; and the little children are taught almost to worship the powers that be as half divine. So far as liberty and political progress are concerned, it is more than possible that the Germans would be in a much more hopeful condition if education were entirely left to voluntary effort. It is not true then that instruction given anyhow, and by anyone, is a blessing to be bought at any price; and we contend that an education subjected to the limitations and the perversions inevitable in the case of the Irish priesthood, would be an enervating and even soul-destroying discipline, which would cast a new and portentous shadow over the future of Ireland and the Empire.

RITUALISM AT BRISTOL.

THE Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is one of the best-abused prelates of the Episcopal Bench, and has a hard time of it. The course he has felt it his duty to take in respect to the Rev. A. H. Ward, of St. Raphael's Church, Bristol, has brought him into direct conflict with the small but zealous band of Ritualists in that city and their supporters of the English Church Union. It was only last week we were discussing Bishop Ellicott as an ecclesiastical controversialist, who has a remarkable faith in the Erastian theory, thinks that the troubles of the Church will eventually blow over, and that then will be the time to discover some *modus vivendi* which will somehow reconcile the warring elements in the Anglican Establishment. That time has evidently not yet come. Meanwhile, the good bishop, who has for a long time borne the reputation of being an amiable and tolerant prelate, is running the gauntlet of fierce opposition and virulent abuse for an act of decision which he declares he could not conscientiously avoid, and which has led to the suspension of Mr. Ward's licence, and to the closing of St. Raphael's for regular public worship.

How far Ritualism prevails in Bristol we have no means of knowing. There is, at least, a very strong leaven of Evangelicalism, and there has been from time to time an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of combined co-operation among the clergy of that city for special mission services. The greatest development of Ritualism in Bristol has been at St. Raphael's. The church, which is not a parish church, was, in fact, erected for this very purpose. For twelve years, it is averred—the church being all that time under the rule of Bishop Ellicott—the ceremonial and services were unaltered, and were carried on under his sanction, and during that period considerable philanthropic institutions, such as a crèche, hospital, and an industrial school have grown up around St. Raphael's, and the warden and his congregation have worked with much zeal and unity in support of these objects, greatly to the benefit of the poor of the neighbourhood. But the authoritative declaration of ecclesiastical law in the Ridsdale judgment changed the aspect of things, and the Public Worship Act had already provided the machinery by which the law could be enforced. Urged on by "aggrieved parishioners," whose names have not been made public, and by the changed state of public feeling relative to Ritualist excesses, as well as by his own declared alarm at the rapid spread of sacerdotalism in the Anglican Church, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, some months if not a year ago, called Mr. Ward to account for his violations of the law. That clergyman promised obedience in eight points out of eleven as to the mode of conducting public worship. The remaining three—and they were the most important—had reference to the "Holy Communion," and Mr. Ward refused in these matters to obey "the directions of a secular court," which were "in plain opposition to the laws of the Prayer-book." The bishop expostulated in vain, and after long delays Mr. Ward's licence was withdrawn, and the church closed.

The bitter feeling which seems to be entertained towards his lordship for this uncompromising act of vigour found vent last week in a great indignation meeting held under the auspices of the Bristol district branch of the English Church Union. The sympathy exhibited towards Mr. Ward was as pronounced as the indignation against the bishop, whose allegations were, in one case, declared to be "utterly false." Nothing seems to have been spared to make it an imposing demonstration. The chairman of the Central English Church Union (the Hon. C. L. Wood) was there; also the Revs. Dr. West and R. W. Randall, well-known Ritualists; Archdeacon Denison, who is always ready to take up arms against Erastianism; the Rev. J. Edwards, of Prestbury, now under sentence of the Court of Arches; and the Rev. F. C. Lowder, of London, who is at the present moment threatened with prose-

cution. Other well-known Ritualists were present in spirit, and letters of sympathy were read from the Marquis of Bath, Lord Glasgow, Mr. Shaw Stewart, the bursar of Keble College, Lord Devon, and Canon Carter, of Clewer. No effort seems to have been spared to make it a representative meeting, and to give weight to its conclusions. The Bristol meeting is to be followed shortly by a demonstration of the English Church Union in London in support of Mr. Mackonochie, who is under sentence of the Court over which Lord Penzance presides.

The actual resolutions passed by the Bristol meeting were not of an extravagant character. The first was to the following effect:—"That the warden of St. Raphael's, having conceded every point objected to by the bishop, with the exception of three, which the Union has always consistently defended, is entitled to the sympathies of all Churchmen who decline to accept Privy Council-made law." The second resolution congratulated the congregation of St. Raphael's on the bold defence they had made of their liberties; and the third was in favour of starting a special and local sustentation fund on behalf of the warden who had been deprived of his stipend. The several speakers were less restrained. The burden of their addresses was that this was a case of unmistakable persecution, gratuitously undertaken by the Bishop of Gloucester; that they were vindicating the spiritual character of the Church of England; that the ornaments rubric, and not the *ipse dixit* of the diocesan, was the guide of the clergy in respect to the ceremonial—which we may describe as a new point of departure—and that the authority of the Privy Council in ecclesiastical matters was an usurpation, and ought to be steadfastly resisted "in the cause of Catholic truth." The Hon. C. L. Wood made one of his most elaborate and learned speeches, in the course of which he cited a proclamation by Queen Elizabeth with a view to show that Queen Victoria—albeit styled in legal documents the Supreme Head of the Anglican Church, and the "Defender of the Faith"—does not really occupy that position, but that the ornaments rubric was intended to witness to the historical continuity of the Church of this era with the pre-Reformation Church of England, and that the judgments of the courts of law are based on a denial of that very continuity. Mr. Wood, on the strength of a dictum of the judges in Queen Anne's time claimed the recognition of the principle that spiritual questions should be decided by spiritual authority—that authority being apparently Convocation. Canon Carter in his letter says it is a grievous thing that the State law should thus be allowed to suppress ritual "which is our rightful claim"; Mr. Randall declared he should always refuse to accept Privy Council-made law; and Dr. West (who said they had not the slightest intention of allowing themselves to be "squeezed out" of the Church) announced they would not rest content until they had secured the repeal of the Public Worship Act, the popular election of bishops, and their expulsion from the House of Lords. Of course, speeches of this kind do not go for much. We have heard the same things before, and they are simply a means of giving relief to angry feeling, and of educating the public mind as to the best means of getting rid of such grievances.

The case of St. Raphael's, Bristol, is, however, so far serious, inasmuch as Mr. Ward and his friends must now do their work outside the legal pale of the Establishment, unless that clergyman submits to the decision of the bishop, or the bishop relents and restores his licence. Dr. Ellicott is, however, by no means disposed to abandon the ground he has taken up. He has received one or two addresses of approval, including one from the mayor and a great number of the laity of Gloucester. In reply to the latter his lordship renews his declaration that he will "resist to the very uttermost the attempts to countervail the blessings of the Reformation." Though "the very existence of our national Church is now menaced by Ritualist doctrines and practices"—a view hardly consistent with

that expressed in his lordship's recent article—he does not fear the ultimate result. The bishop expresses the wish that it should be made perfectly plain “to these disturbers of our peace” that the choice must now promptly be made “between loyal obedience to the law, or withdrawal from the position and privileges which the preference of the nation has assigned to the National Church.” This idea of “the preference of the nation” is rather a good joke, as though the present generation of Englishmen had been in any way consulted in the matter. But this by the way. What is important to remember is that the Bishop of Gloucester and the warden of St. Raphael are in much the same position as the lion and the bear in *Punch's* recent cartoon, which cannot pass each other in a narrow causeway. Which will give way?

A short time since it seemed as though the Ritualists, by means of their Fabian tactics, were victorious along the whole line; nearly all the bishops having tacitly allowed the Public Worship Act to become inoperative. Nor are we prepared to say that Mr. Ward will not eventually gain the advantage of Dr. Ellicott, and Mr. Mackonochie and Mr. Edwards of Lord Penzance and the courts of law. The Ritualists, however, have resolved, as the Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, says, “to adhere to the good old Catholic Church of England,” and vehemently protest that they are not going to be “squeezed out” by the Bishop of Gloucester or by all the Episcopacy combined. How long this internecine warfare will go on it is impossible to say. The Ritualists feel and assert their growing strength; the bishops who connive at their rebellion have become greatly troubled at the flank movement of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Convocation has actually drawn up a Utopian scheme of Church—that is, clerical—independence, which is about as practicable as the return to mediæval institutions; while the laity of the Church, wearied out by the chronic strife of their spiritual guides, are becoming more and more reconciled to the drastic but effectual remedy of the Liberation Society, whose plan of disestablishment must eventually rescue both Church and State from the deadlock which has been brought about.

MYCENÆ, TROY, AND EPHEBUS.

The unique series of water-colour drawings and sketches relative to these classic spots, which are being exhibited at Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall Mall East, are well deserving a visit. They are the production of Mr. Wm. Simpson, who is well-known as one of the most accomplished artists of the *Illustrated London News*. His exhibitions in former years of the results of his travels to the Holy Land and round the world—meeting the sun, to use his own words—have also greatly added to his reputation as an artist. But it may not be generally known that Mr. Simpson is as distinguished in archaeology as in art, and that in some of the most difficult questions relating to the temples of India, the sacred sites of Jerusalem, and more recently Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, his opinion has been sought and valued. In the beginning of last year Mr. Simpson set out to investigate these discoveries and to report the result by pen and pencil to the *Illustrated London News*. Any of our readers who are interested in these matters may learn his estimate of their worth by consulting that journal in March and April, 1877. Of the journey from Greece to the Troad and to Ephesus this exhibition is the result, and it reflects the highest credit upon the artist's industry, as well as places his reputation as an artist on a higher level. We shall have to speak of these drawings chiefly in reference to the localities they describe and depict, but it must not be supposed that they are therefore inartistic places, in which richness of colour and beauty of effect are sacrificed to accuracy of delineation. On the contrary, the visitor will probably be surprised to find how remarkably finished many of the drawings are, and how great is the interest they possess of an entirely artistic character. We have marked a few such in the catalogue. The “Headland of Sunium,” which Falconer is supposed to have made the scene of his poem, “The Shipwreck,” is a charming piece of colour. The “View of Alexandria Troas from Tenedos” is another and superior picture. On the left is the snow-tipped Ida, in the middle distance the deepening purple hills which skirt the sea, and for the lower half of the picture, the sea itself, the right

broken by rocks, and the distance marked by a steamer coming from the Dardanelles, Parnassus, and Helicon from Corinth. The mountains, with the snow of March upon them, and a deep blue sea in the gulf; Mount Ida from Ujek; Marathon; the Dardanelles from Reukoi—are all very fine examples of water-colour drawing, having a value as such, besides the fact that they are pictures of localities which have an enduring interest. Popular approval is shown of most of them and other pictures by the fact that they are marked as sold; but it is in one sense a matter for regret that the collection cannot be kept intact for future reference.

Scarcely any idea of the extent of the excavations, the structures within them, and the localities in which they stand, can be given without the aid of drawings and ground-plans. We therefore trust that any of our readers interested in this subject, whose attention has not been drawn to this exhibition, will visit it. Of Mycenæ we find two most important pictures besides several smaller sketches. The first in order of place is the untouched Acropolis, a rock situated in a valley formed by two high hills, one of which fills the whole background of the picture, the other being but a shoulder on the right. The second is the Acropolis uncovered and unearthed by Dr. Schliemann. In Mr. Simpson's words, “This view represents what remains of the curious circle of stone slabs which occupied the principal part of the platform. The circle had been, when complete, composed of two rows of slabs, covered with slabs placed across horizontally, and the mortices can yet be traced in some of the slabs by which they were secured in their position, the whole would thus form a circular wall or bench. It had an entrance, which is luckily left so complete that its form can be easily understood by the picture. Within the circle are the excavations where Dr. Schliemann found the five tombs which yielded such wonderful archaeological treasures. Dr. Schliemann at first supposed that the circle of stones was a sepulchral monument erected over the graves beneath; but the theory now generally adopted is that the spot was the ancient Agora or Forum of Mycenæ.” The suggestion of that theory is due to Mr. Simpson, and Dr. Schliemann has recently adopted it. The sketches are of the treasures, or more properly tombs; but one of “The Gate of the Lions” has been rendered in colour, and makes a highly-finished drawing.

Passing from Mycenæ to the Troad we have, in addition to the pictures already mentioned, a collection of drawings of the greatest interest both to the lover of nature and the student of Homer. Mr. Simpson went carefully over the ground traversed by Dr. Schliemann, and examined his excavations, but he drew from them quite a different conclusion. The drawing of “Hisarlik” shows admirably the nature of the locality, the ground, and the very stones of the structures. But in Mr. Simpson's opinion it is not proved to be Ilium—the absence of Cyclopean masonry, and of any clue to the date of the walls opened to air and light, being serious hindrances to that theory. The Palace of Priam is the name given to a building by the explorer, which, as represented by the artist, consists of three or four rooms, none of them over 20ft. in their longest dimensions. This cannot have been the palace in which Priam and Hecuba had “fifty chambers of polished marble, built near one another, where lay the sons of Priam with their lawful wives, also twelve roofed chambers of his daughters, of polished marble, built near one another,” if Homer be historian as well as poet. The conclusion that the gateway exposed 50ft. below the surface is a roadway leading to the palace must also be abandoned if this drawing referred to be correct.

Mr. Simpson pays in this catalogue, as he has paid elsewhere, a well-merited word of praise to Dr. Schliemann for his industry and for its result, but he seems to us to have thrown serious doubt upon the inferences which have been drawn by the explorer from his excavations.

Of Mr. Wood's investigations and excavations in Ephesus, we have room only for a quotation:—“Site of the Temple of Diana. This view is taken looking towards Ayasoulak, and shows the Great Mosque, the Castle Hill, Gate of the Persecution, and supposed site of St. John's Cathedral. The site of the Temple was found with an accumulation of about twenty feet of soil over it, and it is now a pool of water, with a few fragments of marble, and a large colony of loud-croaking frogs.” “Restoration of the Great Temple of Diana. This restoration of the Temple makes no claim to be the result of a careful study of the subject. It is only a sketch, made up partly from the designs of Mr. Wood and Mr. Ferguson, and is only intended to suggest some notion of what the place was like when the Temple of Diana was in its glory.”

Literature.

DR. JOHN EADIE.*

The late Dr. Eadie, known slightly to ourselves, known so well not only to all Scotland, but to men in every land, was unquestionably an exceptional, if not a remarkable man. He was born of comparatively humble parentage; he raised himself, without any adventitious aids, to some of the highest positions in the Christian Church. Never a man of genius, he had the best characteristic of genius—the faculty of hard work. In certain respects he was more English than Scotch. He could plod, in his vigorous way, after the Anglo-Saxon fashion, with main reference not to ideas, but to facts. Here he differed from so many of his countrymen. We are told more than once in this biography that he would not enter into theological arguments—differing here from all Scotchmen of his generation. His memory was something marvellous—almost equal to Macaulay's. He was a great gatherer of facts and a most skilful compiler of them. He was not a great, but he was a faithful preacher. He was a great book collector. Some thirty years ago the writer of this notice called upon him at Glasgow, and has ever since had a remembrance of the doctor and his books. A man, he seemed to be, of great vitality, of marvellous reading power, and of many mindednesses. As with so many literary men, his humanity was not at first strikingly obvious, but, as also with most literary men, that was a faculty which he had in great strength, if in some reserve. And we have only to read this biography to know that, great book-man although he was, Dr. Eadie had also the finest of sympathies and the rarest of virtues.

Dr. James Brown has given us a very thorough and most interesting life of Dr. Eadie. His father was a miner, and he was born at the foot of the Ochil Hills, which are respectable hills (we know them very well), but not altogether “Pyrenean, if not Alpine,” as our poetical Dr. Brown clearly believes. Whether Dr. Eadie was at all moulded, as Dr. Brown believes him to have been, by surrounding scenery, is impossible to say. He may have been, or he may not have been—all this is mere imagination, and, as we see so little of the influence of scenery in the quality of Dr. Eadie's writings, we should say that his biographer has, in respect to this circumstance, more imagination than the subject of his biography. But what capital and most natural anecdotes of the boy are given to us! This relates to mother, father, and boy:—

It must be confessed that, spite of her care, she was not cheered by any early signs of special grace in her son. It is probable—indeed it is whispered—that though she instructed him well, she spoiled him through the excess of her love. In any case she sometimes confessed that he nearly baffled her, and used to tell her sister (Peggy's mother) that she had more care with her only son than her sister had with a family of fourteen. She called him sometimes a “causeway saint, and a horse devil,” but the latter epithet seems rather stronger than his home peccadillos merited. They consisted for the most part in impish tricks, which he used to play. He was always specially fond of the imp-like boys in Sir Walter's novels. He recognised in them his own boyish character. When he wished the loan of his father's knife, he would come to the old man with a serious face and say, “Father, would you like a chapter read to you to-day?” Of course the offer was accepted gratefully for its own sake, and yet more for the serious disposition of which it seemed a sign. John would then select the shortest chapter he could find, and when he had read it would say, as if it was an afterthought, “Do you think you can give me the pen-knife to-day?” Of course the circumstances were unfavourable to the exercise of parental firmness in a refusal. He used to provoke his father sadly, by his tricks in the back garden; and when the old man, vowing vengeance, rushed out with a big stick, the boy would dodge about crying “out lustily, but taking care that not a single blow fell on him.”

His great passion at this age, and ever afterwards, was for birds, and we are told that, in after life, “nowhere was he better known than in the birdshops of Edinburgh and Glasgow.” He had a thorough, if a rough, education; but about this period of his life, what can we quote better than this—the first part so humorous, the second so pathetically natural?—

The fact is, I left the Relief in my early days, before I had come to the years of discretion. My mother was an Antiburgher—the old true-blue party of Scotland. My father belonged to the Relief, and his church was two miles off, while my mother's was three. My mother carried bread-and-cheese with her on Sabbath, and my father carried none, and, therefore, I cast in my lot with my mother and became an Antiburgher. Mr. Brown's attention was drawn to Eadie when, on a pastoral visitation, he examined the boy according to the universal custom, and was struck with his remarkable power of memory. He obtained from his parents a promise that he should be sent to his classes in Tullcultry; and thus the road along which he had been accustomed to trudge by his mother's side on Sundays,

* *Life of John Eadie, D.D., LL.D.* By JAMES BROWN, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.)

sustained by bread-and-cheese, now become his daily walk to and from school. In all weathers—fair and foul—in winter and in summer, he ungrudgingly made the journey, having been seized, under the influence of his able teacher, with that enthusiasm for learning which never left him, but which then, as always, he was able to conceal under a manner which to a casual observer betokened indifference. On winter mornings he had to start before daybreak, but he provided himself with a blazing tarred rope which he carried in one hand while his copy of "Paradise Lost" was in the other. It seems to me that there is hardly a finer picture of literary history than that of the quarrier's son—destined to raise himself to a foremost place among the scholars and divines of his native country—finding his way along the foot of the Ochils in the dark of the winter mornings, made darker by the shadow of the hills and of the overhanging trees of Alva woods, reading Milton's great epic in the light of a blazing tarred rope. Nor was it a careless reading, serving only to shorten the long winter walk. The poem was so real that it fixed itself in the memory of the boy, and for many years he was able to repeat it line by line and book by book from beginning to end.

Dr. Brown gives large materials in this history of Dr. Eadie—his college education, and then his call to the pastorate, his long ministry, his arduous literary work. For years Dr. Eadie was a great name, to Englishmen at least, in Glasgow, and while he was not what is termed a "platform man," he was both thorough in his convictions and ardent in his expression of them; but not, in political matters, so active as were some men of his generation. It has come upon us with a little surprise, although we knew how thorough he was, that he edited the last volume of the *Voluntary Church Magazine*, a periodical that stands on our shelves while we are writing this. Dr. Brown says:—

Eadie's next enthusiasm was stirred in behalf of the politico-ecclesiastical movement, which was the inevitable corollary of the passing of the Reform Bill, and which was known as the Voluntary Controversy. He delivered lectures, he made speeches, and he conducted paper-wars in the local journals. The weapons of his warfare in this old battle, as in the temperance and Reform conflicts, are found stored up with careful hand; they are cleanly-written manuscripts, bearing witness to the scrupulous neatness he had learned from his schoolmaster, and to the thoroughness with which then, as to the end of his life, he did whatever his hand found to do.

That he had a whole heart and a whole soul in relation to the Voluntary Controversy to the time of his death, we very well know; but, as we have intimated, he was not a man made for the public platform.

Dr. Eadie's pastoral work, of which much account is given here, was very faithful. He was also an able professor, and he well sustained the dignity of the United Presbyterian body when he was chosen to be the Moderator of the Synod. But he will be best known, in future years, as an able and very painstaking collector and reproducer of facts that had relation to ecclesiastical questions. He did nothing that was great, but he did many things well—indeed, often with remarkable ability. This will be the judgment of literary men; and the judgment of Christian men will, we think, be that Dr. Eadie gained large influence for his personal ministry, as well as for the denomination, by his literary work, while, to that work he gave a tone which no one but a man of so high a Christianity could have given.

A SEARCH FOR FORTUNE.*

We cannot help thinking that it was a pity the author of this volume did not take a little more pains and retrench a great deal of the trivial and more strictly personal matter in this narrative. He has certainly had a career of change and adventure; he has seen much "of cities and of men," of camp and field, of rude as well as of refined life; and he can set forth his adventures and impressions with a dashing humour and good-natured freshness. But he is too apt to wander into matters that show an egotistic turn, and to sacrifice proportion for the sake of a joke. The author had been brought up with the idea of a commission in the cavalry, but was idle at school and disinclined to study, and was "plucked" in his examination. After spending some time in visiting friends and in hunting and other sports, he had at last to face the grim fact that he was running into debt, and must try another sphere. His story may be regarded as typical of the fate that awaits hundreds of educated men who, by compulsion, go to the colonies, find themselves a drug in the labour-market there, and are obliged to turn their hands to the oddest "jobs" if their friends at home are forgetful or disinclined to do much in the way of cheering remittances. By mischance partly, our hero was reduced to great straits, and with charming, almost effusive frankness he describes the shifts to which he was driven. He

* *A Search for Fortune. The Autobiography of a Younger Son. A Narrative of Travel and Adventure. By HAMILTON LINDSAY-BUCKNALL. With numerous illustrations. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.)*

went out first to New Zealand; then after a time he determined to try his fortune in Sydney. He was first a wood-chopper, then a barman at a public-house—where it is clear that he found some capital in his good looks through the interest of Mary, the barmaid, whose business it was to look pretty and to receive compliments from a certain class of young men frequenters of the bar—and after a time he became first engineer at the coffee mills of "Theophilus Nesbit, Esq.," about whom he contrives to be very funny, as also over his companion, Thomas Jones. "Theophilus Nesbit, Esq.," was peculiar, and in spite of experience was easily impressed by looks of respectability, for he engaged our hero without ever asking for a character or proof of fitness for the work. "Thomas Jones," who regarded himself as unjustly superseded by having such "hands" put over his head, might have been very disagreeable, but he wasn't, and this passage gives the reason:—

"Who am I?" said he, repeating my question. "I am Thomas Jones, late of Newport, Monmouthshire, but at present of Sydney, New South Wales, second engineer to Theophilus Nesbit, Esquire, coffee-grinder of this city. I ought to be engineer-in-chief to this establishment, but I never gets my rights nor expects to, so I'll tell you what I'll do. You see it would come quite easy for me to take everything to pieces, and put it together again after cleaning it, and then you could get the credit; and if you promise in return to take me to the Blue Bell round the corner, and give me my skinkful of whatever I choose to call for, I'll take off my coat this minute and commence, and you can lend me a hand for appearance' sake." After a little reflection, I agreed to his terms. I did not like to do anything dishonest, which was the sole reason of my hesitation; but when I recollect that I really and truly did not know anything about the business, and that I was to a great extent at the mercy of this man, and would by assisting him learn a great deal from this first lesson, our bargain was concluded, and we were soon hard at work. Before eight o'clock that evening we had not only taken every part of the engine to pieces, but we had refitted and replaced every bolt and nut. I kept my promise that evening. I did not, however, think it necessary to remain and watch my companion making a beast of himself, so I made arrangements with the landlord to supply as much as he considered would be good for him, which he undertook to do. I then turned towards home and to bed, heartily congratulating myself on my good fortune.

After having worked here for some months, Mr. Bucknall joined some friends at a station, and had a very thorough, if not completely satisfactory, tasting of station life along with others. This is a glimpse of an Australian station, which may be attractive to some of our readers:—

In case any of my readers may have a confused idea as to what sort of an establishment a "station" is, and care to know, I can only say there are stations and stations; some are indeed very bleak and uncomfortable-looking, untidy, and carelessly kept, while others again are exactly the opposite. The "Station of Mannerim," on which I had the pleasure of spending a very happy time, was one of the latter. Imagine, and you have it, a large naturally timbered park of almost limitless extent, with a well-kept carriage drive leading from the high road, in length about a quarter of a mile, and ending at a pretty but large-sized cottage built residence, "shingle" roofed, picturesquely placed in the midst of a handsome pleasure-ground, with the most gorgeous flowers of all colours tastily interspersed throughout. Adjoining are a vineyard and garden loaded with luscious grapes, peaches, apricots, and strawberries *ad libitum*. The whole scene teems with animal life—the acacia trees near the pleasure-ground are literally covered with beautiful crimson-breasted lorys, playfully and seemingly quite at home, sporting themselves amidst the pale green foliage, while the blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) has been taken possession of by the rossellias, who, green and brown and roseate, almost rival that of their neighbours. Add to this a lovely clear sky such as is only seen in Australia, or perhaps Italy, a delicious sunshine, and the soft cooing of the bronze-winged pigeons. This was "Mannerim Station." You had only to walk into a very prettily furnished drawing room to be introduced to the proprietress and her amiable daughter, true specimens of that good old English aristocracy amongst whom hospitality may always be looked for, even after the old acres have passed away, and they have been obliged to seek a home in a new world.

At last the promised remittance reached Mr. Bucknall, and he was enabled to get a passage home. But it was not to remain long at rest. In a short time he sailed for Rio de Janeiro, which was for a few years the scene of his labours, and which, we are glad to say, yielded in some degree better success than New Zealand and Australia had done.

In the life at Rio there were many ups and downs, but he cheerfully and philosophically bore them, and at last he lit on a fortunate plan which enabled him considerably to benefit others whilst helping himself. The following passages indicate some interesting features in the life there, modified, of course, in many ways by former experiences:—

The "seca" appeared already to have made considerable headway, and legions of camps might be seen with scarcely anything green flourishing upon them, and the "arroyas" or creeks all but dry. What sheep remained were, indeed, miserable-looking objects, feeding on yellow patches here and there; and even the "bisacha" were driven to their wits' end, and were subsisting on the roots which Nature had taught them to tear up from the earth in search of food; but even this precarious subsistence was insufficient to prolong

life, and many of these hardy little animals might be seen dead or dying about the camps.

Those who owned sheep had been obliged either to let them die, and be satisfied with the hides, or else to hire camps further south, where the "seca" had not been so severe, or had not penetrated at all; but as this could not always be done, or camps so plentifully obtained, in most cases owners were obliged to sell to dealers sent for the purpose by southern capitalists, who drove their purchases down in vast flocks.

The price realised in these instances would be about ten paper dollars (1s. 8d.) per head, but even smaller prices were offered, and the poor, grassless estancieros would be obliged to accept anything or allow their sheep to die; and when the "seca" ceased, and the camps assumed their verdancy once more, the southern country would be sought, and enormous profits realised by these "capitalists" on the resale of those flocks. But it must be born in mind that it was not always the camps of Santa Fé which suffered from these periodical visitations, for quite as often things were reversed, nor are the vicissitudes of the camps and sheep-farmers restricted to "seca," as will be seen hereafter.

Much misery, however, always results from a "seca," and large numbers of estancieros change hands as the result of the havoc they entail. Happily, however, the sheep farmer is to a certain extent relieved from the lesser evil of the temporary "seca," which may be expected almost every season, owing to the many excellent systems which have been introduced into the camps for water-raising. Thus the craving for water, from which all animals suffer so much, has been lessened; previously to this it was impossible to keep cattle where no natural supply of water existed—the rush of animals to the Parana and other large rivers was extraordinary. There sheep, cattle, ostrich, deer, tigers, and every other living thing would jostle each other in the effort to obtain water to quench their thirst, and it was only those who arrived latest on the scene that would be permitted to return again on shore, so great was the demand for space by those pressing from behind, and in this manner thousands, nay, millions of living creatures have left their bones to form the toska beds of the River Plate.

Mr. Bucknall is a fair observer of Nature, and has here and there given little pictures and descriptions of birds and animals and their habits, which just suffice to show that he ought to have done much more in this respect. This, descriptive of what he saw in Rio de Janeiro, is worthy of quotation:—

The "legunas" and "arroyas" were now plentifully supplied with water, and large flocks of water-fowl of every variety were to be seen at all times feeding upon the margin, or "plumage" themselves in the sun. It was interesting to observe the number and variety of the feathered tribe as one strolled along the banks of the "Arroyo de Pavon" on a fine morning at sunrise. The beautiful roseate spoonbill, or shoveller, the brilliant colouring of its plumage contrasting to perfection with the water and the surrounding green pastures, the painted duck, "painted snipe," the latter tolerably rare—all claim attention, while many varieties of widgeon, divers, teal, and moorhen, or water-ralls, are constantly occurring. There is a very curious wading plover, common to all parts of the camps. This peculiar-looking bird is furnished with legs about fourteen inches in length. When disturbed they ascend in small flocks to considerable heights, carrying their legs straight behind them, which give to the body the appearance of having long, slender tails.

On the whole, the book is interesting, and we hope may be largely read, notwithstanding that in some respects it could, with great ease, have been materially improved.

"MANY MOODS."*

Certain words in the Preface to this volume justify us in saying that, in spite of great culture, taste, knowledge, and force and elegance of expression, Mr. Symonds is not a poet. He is receptive rather than originitive; having yielded himself to that strain of abstract and generalised sentiment which uses the phrases Life, Love, Death, and so on, with a kind of persistent monotony, which never truly appeals to, not to say stirs, the sympathies of common readers. Mr. Symonds himself says that he shrinks from claiming the "sacred name" of Poet. In his prose he has shown much of imaginative fervour and rich glowing utterance, but the final something, the charm, the suggestive simplicity, the artless half-unconscious revelations that in poetry stand for so much, are lacking here—more lacking indeed than in some parts of his prose. Here he is working with the left hand. And yet for polish, elegance, and perception of the true means to attain certain ends, we see abundant traces of resource. The author is informed by that sense of verbal harmony and graceful finish which we see in the Italians of the post-Petrarchan period, and not seldom his mingled artificiality and simplicity remind us of Tema, Canzone, and Sonnetto. The ease and perfection of form of some of Mr. Symonds' sonnets are indeed remarkable. Nothing that knowledge and labour and painstaking polish could do is wanting, and occasionally the result comes very near to the result of true inspiration, and only then just misses it. Here is one of his finest sonnets:—

Who hath not dreamed, amid this toilsome life
Of tranquil spirits fallen upon sleep,
Sighing, Dear Death! they have no pain who keep
Sabbath in thy mild realm withdrawn from strife!

* *Many Moods: a Volume of Verse. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, Author of "The Renaissance in Italy," &c. (Smith, Elder and Co.)*

But when the heart-blood ebbs, when day by day
Our own thin fingers grow more pinched and white,
When the starved nerves are thirsting for the light,
We mourn—O Life that leaves us, strong Life, stay!
Give back once more the throb, the pulse, the pain!
Nay, if it need be, rend and torture us;
But leave us not to languish!—Even thus,
Between the boon of life and the grave's gain,
There is a dreadful moment ere the pain
Sinks into nothing spent and slumberous.

There is assuredly narrative and descriptive power in "Palumba; or a Mexican Tale," and the measure—a very difficult one—is here and there used with peculiar effects. "Love and Death" is full of thought, and now and then a fine image shines through it, though the rhythm of a verse occasionally recalls some of the parts of Mr. Robert Buchanan's "Dream of a World without Death," in the "Book of Orm." This short song may be given as a fair specimen of Italianised turn of thought and feeling:—

Love came, and in his hand
He bore a wilding wreath
Of blood-red flowers, the breaths
Of summer breezes fanned.

Death came, and on the sod
He set a lily white,
A lily pale as night
Before the laughing god.

Love's red, red roses fell;
They had not root nor fruit;
With leaf and lusty shoot
Death's lily flourished well.

Love wept, but Death was true;
When all Love's flowers were shed
He wreathed around Love's head
Death's lily wet with dew.

A few of the "Pictures of Travel" please us better. They are mostly too long for quotation, but here is one short specimen:—

THE ARVE TO THE RHONE.
From yon blue lake of birth
You came a laughing child,
I, stained and sullied with earth,
Down from thy mountains wild.

You leapt into my arms,
Clear as your infancy;
And all your heavenly charms
Felt my impurity.

Now we forever go,
Merged and forever one;
The waves that loved you so
Have sullied all your own.

We should not forget to say of "I Tre Felici" that it has touches which are suggestive of Keats, especially in these lines:—

They hand in hand, dreamed softly as they went,
Of all the joy that after years should bear;
And in their hearts the soul of deep content
Spread like the soft breath of the Northern air
Walling the violets with summer scent
Amid the bleak March meadows unaware.
Dear love so lapped them that the winter wild
Fell on their glowing cheeks with kisses mild.

THE MONTHLY REVIEWS.

The *Contemporary Review* is distinguished this month by its theological articles, as the *Nineteenth Century* by its political. The theological tone of the *Contemporary* is remarkable for its freedom from external authority, its outspokenness on subjects which have usually been treated with an awe amounting almost to superstition, and the evident sympathy of its contributors with the Broad-school theologians. The existence of this magazine is a sign of the times which cannot be lost sight of, however it may be accounted for. It indicates the eagerness with which the religious public seek for and welcome the discussion of sacred themes, and the readiness with which theologians and scholars of the most divergent schools of religious thoughts are willing to engage in such discussions. An article by Canon Vaughan of Leicester, on the "Scottish Influence upon English Theological Thought," is much more than inquiry as to the measure of the influence of such men as Thomas Erskine, Macleod Campbell, Dr. Macleod, and Bishop Ewing. It is that—but more than that. It is a sympathetic statement of their views, and an estimate of what they effected. The sketches of the personal characteristics of these men, of their attractive natural gifts, of their sincere goodness and their deep affection for one another, alone suffice to render the article a very interesting one. But its more important portion is the latter half, in which an attempt is made to measure their influence. Canon Vaughan very properly says, "It has been felt not only in certain definable results, but also, and perhaps even more, in method and tone. No reflecting person can fail to be struck with the silent revolution in Christian thought which has accomplished itself in the course of the last twenty years or less. The two points specially affected by it are those two great centres of Christian thought whence so much radiates, and upon which so much depends—the inspiration of the Bible and the atonement of Christ."

The subject of "Future Punishment" is con-

tinued, and we trust concluded, in this number. The "present state of the question" is again considered by three independent writers; and Canon Farrar follows with his "Reply to Many Critics." The most remarkable of the four writers is an anonymous layman, both for freshness of mental view and for strength of style. He puts his case in a shape in which it can be argued, and in which a conclusion is possible, whereas, for the most part the clerical writers do not. Besides which, he is the only one, so far as our memory serves us, who points out that the whole controversy turns upon the evidence, and that is equivalent to the question, "Is the Bible a fallible or infallible book?" Canon Farrar is justly angry with some of his critics, notably with Dr. Littledale, whose "paper calls for no notice at my hands"; and with Professor Birks, of whose innuendoes he says, "There are some criticisms which are sheltered from refutation by disdain." He seems to us to have fairly answered the objections brought against his original argument. And yet the questions recur, "Is it true? or what is true?" We fear discussions of this kind tend to unsettle a great many minds. Closely associated with theological topics, though not reckoned among them, is "A fresh attempt to reconcile determinism with moral freedom," by Paul Janet, of the French Institute, which is addressed to a select class of readers. Dr. Freeman continues his attack on Mr. Froude, under cover of writing a life of Becket. Professor Friedrich criticises Cardinal Manning's "True Story of the Vatican Council"; and Professor Monier Williams contributes a second instalment of "Facts of Indian Progress." Mr. George Howell proposes and answers the question, "Are the working classes improvident?" Speaking generally, he says that "workmen as a class are not more addicted to tipping than other classes; the charge of extravagance and improvidence is far-fetched, and does not apply in the way usually stated, nor to the extent supposed." Speaking more particularly, he argues in detail against the accuracy of contrary assertions. His method is as follows:—(1) To give in a concise form a statement of the wages and average earnings of different classes of workmen, and the various causes that from time to time arise so as to interfere with their continuity, or which affect them to such an extent as to reduce them considerably below the maximum wages usually accredited to them. (2) To supply an approximate estimate of the cost of living, house-rent, rates and taxes, firing, and other items of outlay, so as to present a comparative view of the weekly expenditure of a workman's home, quite apart from the money spent in those indulgences to which reference is so frequently and disparagingly made. (3) To furnish some well-authenticated facts with regard to the thrift of the working classes as evidenced in their savings, investments, provisions for old age, sickness, funeral benefits, and future depressions in trade; and above all to show by their improved dwellings, increased domestic comforts, and the more tidy appearance of themselves and their families, that they have not been wholly unmindful of the additional advantages which they now enjoy, gained for them and by their own efforts during the political and social struggles of the last thirty years." The two essays which conclude this number are contributions to our knowledge of contemporary life and thought in Italy and Russia. They are both, and especially the latter, deeply interesting. They remind us of the best days of the *Leader* newspaper, with its papers on foreign affairs.

The *Nineteenth Century*.—Midhat Pasha has contributed to this month's number an article on the "Past, Present, and Future of Turkey." He seeks to prove that in past times the conditions of the Christian races under Ottoman rule was by no means so bad as has been stated. He contends that the leading feature of that rule has been toleration for the religion and social affairs of the conquered races. He says that "when Roumelia was conquered, it was in the power of the conqueror to force the Christians to embrace Islamism. They did nothing of the sort; the noble principles they professed forbade them to exercise any pressure, any violence on the consciences of the populations subjected to their sway." He admits that at the end of the eighteenth century the Ottoman Empire, through the want of men capable of appreciating the necessity of making the country take a step in advance, had fallen into so great a state of disorganisation that a change of system had become inevitable. Great efforts were made to restore to Turkey its ancient splendour, and not without success, for there was an astonishing transformation in the last thirty years—a trans-

formation so great that "in any other country a century of effort would have appeared insufficient for its realisation." Midhat Pasha ascribes the discontent felt by the Christians to the machinations of the enemies of the Empire, and says that the "Porte had granted to the Christian races more liberty and more means of instruction than it had allowed to the Mussulmans," so that some of these races got separatist ideas. He accuses Russian committees with "sowing in the Balkans the germ of rebellion." He says that at the Constantinople Conference Russia claimed from Turkey almost the same conditions as she now demands by the Treaty of San Stefano. And hence we are justified in saying that Turkey could, not of her own accord, assent to stipulations which Russia finds no easy task at this moment to make Europe accept. As to the future, he sketches out a new Bulgaria, the limits of which shall be defined by the races inhabiting the different parts of it; and he hopes great things from the Constitution which he introduced. The argument of Dr. Ellicott on the "Readjustment of Church and State" was examined in our last number. Mr. Gladstone's "Liberty in the East and West" should be read in connection with Mr. Greg's article in the *Fortnightly* on "Asiatic Forces in our European Wars." The latter defends their employment on the ground that our having done so has augmented our influence in European councils. "The danger," he says, "that our Government have shown an inclination to use this reserve of force in an unwise and unrighteous quarrel, is a reason for controlling or changing our rulers, but scarcely for renouncing our power." Mr. Gladstone, as a statesman, looks first of all at the constitutional character of this act. He re-examines the argument of "a chivalrous Attorney-General" and of the Lord Chancellor, to neither of whom, as he says, will facts bend. Having looked at the question in relation to English law, to the Colonies generally, he then turns to the movement of the Indian troops as affecting India, specially specifying:—

In this partnership the effusion of blood will fall largely to the Indian share. But the policy will be ours, the command ours, the reward and promotion ours. We shall use India as a steam-engine, and shall consult her just as much. In the disasters of our wars she will be involved. In their successes she will have no concern. Is it possible that this can work? Will India be content? Can India be content? Ought India to be content? In distant, and to her children ungenial, climes, the flower of her youth are to bleed and die for us, and she will have no part but to suffer and obey. This is injustice, gross and monstrous injustice; and those who are parties to its perpetration must prepare for the results to which injustice leads.

He then examines the condition of the army, and contends that being excluded from all the posts where honour and reward can be found, they will perceive they are the Pariah forces of wars into which they are dragged; or can we treat them as on one level with Englishmen on this side of the Isthmus of Suez, and another level on the other side? Mr. Gladstone points out the number of minor questions which arise, such as the unfriendliness exhibited by our Government to liberty in the East, which has developed a controversy on our own liberty in the West. He concludes by affirming that the Congress will have before it a most difficult and complicated work. Every hope of completeness and durability must depend upon its being executed in the spirit of a paramount regard for local liberties, and based upon their amplitude and solidity. This number also contains articles by Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., on "Small-pox and Compulsory Vaccination"; by Mrs. Sutherland Orr on "The Future of English Women"; by C. T. Newton on "The Religion of the Greeks, as illustrated by Greek Inscriptions." At this time of the celebration of the Voltaire Centenary, Mrs. Clarke's article on "Voltaire and Madame du Châtelet at Cirey," will be read with interest. Sir Francis Hincks writes on the "Political Destiny of Canada"; the Knight of Kerry on "Mr. Froude and the Landlords of Ireland"; and Dr. Waldstein on "The Social Origin of Nihilism and Pessimism in Germany." The review of "Recent Science" has an interesting description of the phonograph and also of the microphone.

The *Fortnightly Review*, besides the article on "Liberalism and Disestablishment," by Mr. Jenkins, M.P., a summary of which we gave last week, has three political articles: the first by W. B. Greg, on "The Employment of Asiatic forces in our European Wars," another by James Bryce on "The Future of Asiatic Turkey," and a third on "The Transvaal and the Zulu Country," by J. Sanderson. Mr. Greg is chiefly occupied in controverting the *Spectator*, which in its hostility to employing Asiatic troops has argued for the adoption of the Continental military system in this country. The reply is for the

most part very forcible and convincing. If it seems to us somewhat weak it is because it seems inconsistent. The argument against war is so overwhelmingly strong that we cannot but wonder why a standing army is needed at all. In literary biography and criticism the review is rich. Mr. Grant Duff introduces the eloquent Spanish professor and democratic politician—Emilio Castelar—to an English public, translating some of his finest prose passages as examples of his style, and promising to do similar service for his political speeches. The new edition of Mr. Trelawney's Shelley and Byron is reviewed by Mr. Richard Garnett, under the title of "Shelley's Last Days." The alterations and emendations of Mr. Trelawney in this new edition are certainly very remarkable—indeed, unaccountable. "Charles de Bernard and his Writings" is the subject for an essay by Mr. George Saintsbury. Mr. G. H. Lewes's paper on "The Dread and Dislike of Science" is to our mind unsatisfactory. It is written in a polemical spirit. It seeks to prove that theologians are not only wrong in their view of the universe, but that their views are the stronghold of ignorance and opposition to science. This is to attempt too much. So, again, it is not true that theologians are now "throwing all the emphasis on moral consciousness." Like other people, theologians have now to make their appeal to experience. We earnestly contend for a generous and thankful recognition of the truths of science, but we are sure that theologians will not be induced to join our contention by being treated as a conquered tribe. And yet this is too frequently the tone of scientific generalisations such as this article. A third paper on the "Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield" carries the history from 1837 to 1852. It is distinguished by its severely contemptuous treatment of Lord Beaconsfield, and its thorough analysis of political parties after the Reform Bill of 1832.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Works of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) This is certainly a volume, alike remarkable for the care with which it has been produced, and the low price at which it is offered to the public. For the complete works of a living author to be presented in such a handy shape at so low a price, shows that there are still new developments possible in the publishing trade, if skill and enterprise are but adequately combined. This volume contains everything from Mr. Tennyson's pen up to the latest drama of "Harold," except, indeed, a few early poems which he long since set aside, and which can only be reprinted in opposition to his wishes: a thing the present copyright law makes impossible in this country. Mr. John Camden Hotten indeed tried to evade the spirit of that law, and issued a small volume of discarded poems; but he had to recall the whole impression, and destroy the plates. The American cheap editions, of which there are many, have a superiority to this one, only on the ground that they include these discarded efforts. The volume before us is admirably printed on good paper, all the poems that will come into double column being so set forth, and those in long metres which will not come in, like the "May Queen," and "Locksley Hall," are printed across the page—which fact suggests one remark by way of fault-finding. Since the order adopted would not allow these poems to be printed in a section by themselves, would it not have been well to have so contrived the "setting up" as to have begun each of those long metre poems on a new page? Otherwise the regular effect is much destroyed in several instances. This is literally the only fault we can find with this most beautiful edition of one of our great classics. We should not omit to add that a very fine steel portrait of Mr. Tennyson from a photograph is given.

The Domestic World. A Practical Guide in all the Daily Difficulties of the Higher Branches of Domestic and Social Economy. By the Author of "Enquire Within." (Hodder and Stoughton.) This book is precisely what it calls itself—an "Enquire Within for Social and Domestic Economy." It is a strange "Omnium Gatherum," and contains a good deal that is hardly social or domestic unless under a somewhat strained sense. But it has been prepared with industry and great knowledge, and, we doubt not, will in many respects be found useful. It is copious in information on all those simpler ailments which good housewives are presumed to be able to treat with safety and success; also on foods, drinks, and so on. The book may with considerable confidence be recommended as a valuable addition to the long list of household guides already before the public. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have done

it full justice in the way of getting-up, and it is well printed in small but neat and very clear type.

Bonnie Lesley. By Mrs. HERBERT MARTIN. (Griffith and Farran).—Bonnie Lesley is the tale of two daughters of a clergyman who suddenly found themselves, by the death of their father, without adequate resources of living. The story follows chiefly the fortunes of Bonnie, who became a companion, lady's maid, and Joan-of-all-trades to an energetic strong-minded lady of the Women's Rights Order. Her character is well sketched, and there is a good deal of tenderness in some of the scenes. But most people will feel some disappointment that bright Bonnie should in the end marry a blind middle-aged widower. The situation here is worked up very well, but, after all, readers have their prejudices. Nevertheless, this is a good, readable, healthy tale for girls, who, notwithstanding the author, will hardly be likely to look with special favour on the addresses of blind middle-aged widowers.

Chums: A Tale for the Youngsters. By HARLEIGH SEVERNE. (Griffith and Farran).—Ah! Does any boy, who is a boy, want a book? Does he want to know the games that a certain boy carried on at school when he was a youngster? Does he want to know about bad boys and good, and bullies and softs? Then let him buy this book—no, not buy, let him have it given to him! Need we say more?

Each Other. A Tale by H. A. DARLINGTON. (Remington and Co.) This is one of the tales of which it may be said that it would be very good if it were only better. And yet we scarcely like to say that, because there are so many strong points in the tale, while others are singularly weak. We are introduced to two boys of rather respectable order, whose father is employed on a Thames steamboat; but who doesn't want his children "to go to work" yet. However, after a time they do go to work, and both turn out very unsatisfactorily, being brought round, however, in the end, by the moral influence of a friend. The tale illustrates the fact that we are all necessarily influencing each other either for bad or for good. There are some good sketches of low life in the book, and on the whole one may do worse than spend an hour over it.

The Kingdom of Judah. By the Author of "The Wide Wide World." (James Nisbet and Co.) In this cleverly constructed narrative this well-known author puts before young people a large quantity of Old Testament history, with the results of more modern discoveries concerning Palestine. This all comes out in discussions between some American children and their elder friends on the very spots in Palestine which are referred to in these pages. A good book to read aloud on the Sunday evening.

The Expositor for June. (Hodder and Stoughton.) In accordance with his promise, the editor has reproduced a paper by Thomas De Quincey on "The Scriptural Expression for Eternity" in the pages of the *Expositor*. The paper is highly characteristic, and, strange to say, is not to be found in De Quincey's collected works. The view it urges is that the idea of an *aeon* is by no means fixed or uniform. Every object or mode of existence has its own separate and independent *aeon*. Therefore the *aeon* of the "righteous" may be absolute eternity, but the *aeon* of the wicked a limited and expiring period. A paper on "St. Andrew" by a writer who, surely in gentle irony, initials himself S.E.C.T., is full of that delicate insight for which the *Expositor* is deservedly valued. Andrew is delineated as the man of thought rather than action, "who is of the first, but not of the front," who is a little too reflective to be altogether the popular leader, and thus is not infrequently passed by men his inferiors in many respects. Zophar's oration is one of the best chapters the editor has given us on the Book of Job. The Dean of Canterbury adds fresh interest to the prophecies of Jeremiah by his very lucid and careful papers. The sermon of the Prophet at the beginning of Jehoiakim's reign gains much of force to modern readers by the setting of it, which is here rather too briefly worked out. The Biblical notes will be welcomed by Biblical students.

Into Smooth Waters. By MARY BASKIN. (James Clarke and Co.) Miss Baskin writes with undeniable power, but often in such an exaggerated style that one is tempted to throw down her book in disgust. Here is a specimen of her "high falutin'." We quote the first sentence:—"To me the voyage of life is at once unutterably strange, mournfully pathetic, yet wonderfully grand and majestic. It is like a masterly oratorio, in which we hear jubilant exultations, passionate, wailing requiems, mingled with sweet minor chords and still sweeter chants; or like

a vessel passing out of the harbour, through a sea of glass, into the fierce buffeting of the mad wind, and the turbulent tossing of the lashing waves, then riding into the desired haven under canopies of clearest blue, and through waters which 'smooth at His smile.'" When Mary in the kitchen read that, we daresay she exclaimed "Oh, ain't that beautiful!" But has not Miss Baskin some friend who will exercise the kindly pruning hand for her, because she can do a great deal better than this—witness the counting-house work described in this tale.—*Little Lisette, the Orphan of Alsace*, by M. E. B. (Griffith and Farran), is a very tenderly-told tale, illustrating with capital characters, some incidents in the Franco-German War.—*Jones's Journey to Paris*, with forty original illustrations (F. Warne and Co.) is amusing and clever, without being vulgar. The tale is told with spirit and humour. If anybody wishes to know where to breakfast, dine, and sup in Paris, let him consult Jones.—We are glad to receive the new series of *Tales from Blackwood* (William Blackwood and Sons.) Of some of those in the two volumes before us we have already expressed the most favourable of judgment, in our notices of "Maga." There is not one that is not above the average, and not one that is not as readable as it can be.

MR. MACKONOCHE ON HIS SUSPENSION.

On Tuesday night a meeting of the City of London and Central District Union of the English Church Union was held at Cannon-street Hotel. The attendance consisted principally of ladies. The report stated that at a recent meeting of the City branch a sum of £240L. was subscribed towards the sustentation fund, "for clergy deprived of their benefices by an unconstitutional tribunal." In the course of the proceedings an address from the officers and members of the District Union was presented to Mr. Mackonochie. It expressed "deep sense of the grave injustice of the persistent and harassing annoyance to which in the cause of Catholic truth and zealous performance of good works" he had been subjected. In the concluding part of the address it is stated, "We further desire to express to you our deep sympathy in your present troubles, and (whilst promising you our hearty support) our thanks as laymen for your noble vindication of the independent rights and privileges of the Catholic Church of England from the dominion of purely secular and Parliamentary courts."

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, on rising to reply, was received with great applause. Thanking the members of the Union for the above presentation, he asked where the true Catholic faith would have been but for persecution? There had always been persecution. Priests had been persecuted for wearing the surplice in the pulpits; the doctrine of baptismal regeneration had once come under the ban of being Papistical. But each shock of persecution had secured fresh converts and given new power and conscientiousness of life in the persons persecuted. He regarded this address as signifying that extreme men must do the battle of life, and that if you had to breach a fort you must have a forlorn hope. It was possible that the forlorn hope might be cut down, but the address was a testimony that the wall of the fortress had been reached, and that others would follow. The simple confession of himself and friends was to restore to the Church of England that jurisdiction which had nearly been parted with. Disputing the jurisdiction of the courts as to discipline, the rev. gentleman said that some years ago he was suspended for three months, and under what authority? "Victoria Regina." It was "Victoria Regina" who commanded him to desist for three months in administering the Sacrament. This was indeed giving up the things of Christ to Caesar, and it was against that they were contending. He did not think that a judge who had passed so much of his official life in the Divorce Court should have been appointed to the Court of Arches. The sooner the English Church Union and the people of England were made aware that they had now no spiritual jurisdiction in the Church of England the sooner would such jurisdiction be restored. Their motto should be "No desertion, no surrender." They would stick to the good old Church of England, the Catholic Church of England, whose roots lay at the foundation of England's history. Their persecutors might suspend, deprive, imprison; but no priest with a conscience could yield to such Courts as they saw before them. Their simple course was to stand out, teaching that which God told them to teach, and be prepared to face the lion of State persecution. But to enable them to do this, they must be supported by the prayers of their sympathisers. (Applause.)

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Rev. J. Edwards, of Prestbury, for his resistance to the decrees of Lord Penzance, and approving of that policy, was moved and carried unanimously.

On Thursday an application was made in the Queen's Bench Division by Mr. Charles, Q.C., on behalf of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, for a rule nisi calling on Mr. John Martin, the promoter of the suit against Mr. Mackonochie, and Lord Penzance, the judge of the Arches Court, to show cause why they should not be prohibited from

publishing and proceeding with the decree of suspension *ab officio et beneficio* made on Saturday last. Mr. Charles said that the ground of his motion was that Lord Penzance, as Dean of Arches, had no jurisdiction to pass such a sentence. He contended that it was not competent for the Dean of Arches or any ecclesiastical judge to suspend or deprive a clerk for contempt of court. For deprivation was to deprive him of his benefice, which was his freehold, and suspension was a temporary deprivation. No doubt the Dean of Arches might by way of final sentence suspend a clergyman, but not for contempt, and Sir R. Phillimore, Dean of Arches, did sentence Mr. Mackonochie to six weeks' suspension in this very case, and that sentence was perfectly valid. The Court granted a rule nisi for a prohibition.

The rule for a prohibition in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie" has been served on the several parties, and is made returnable on the 18th instant. Dr. Stephens, Q.C., on the part of Messrs. Moore and Currey, the proctors for the promoter, will show cause. Had it not been for the rule Mr. Mackonochie would have been served with the notice of suspension.

MR. FREEMAN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman, who is residing for the present at Salerno, has sent a long letter to the *Manchester Examiner and Times* on the subject of the present political crisis. It is a most pungent, forcible epistle, the very reverse of complimentary to our Asiatic Prime Minister. Mr. Freeman acknowledges with gratitude the soundness of sentiment with regard to Britain's relations to the Eastern crisis, which has been manifested in Northern England, and, in a striking sentence, he remarks:—"The emancipation of English politics from London 'society' is one of the main points of the battle which we have now to fight." He warns the country against the attempts which may be made by the friends of the Turk to bolster him up once more, emphatically declaring that "as long as the Turk is allowed to keep any robbing, ravishing, and impaling ground within the bounds of Christendom, so long will the 'Eastern question,' with its 'difficulties' and 'complications,' go on." With special earnestness he pleads the cause of the Greeks, and severely criticises the restraining and deceptive policy pursued by the British Government, the outcome of which has been, not the extension of free Greece, not the deliverance of enslaved Greece, but merely a new paper of lying promises in which the false Turk, for the tenthousandth time, sings the old song of the spider to the fly, with an English Consul striking in with strong recommendations to the fly to listen to the spider. One paragraph in the concluding part of the letter we shall quote in full:—"I, who have been brought up from my childhood in the Church of England, and who see no cause to depart from her teaching and practice, cannot shut my eyes to the fact that, in this great strife of public right and wrong, the spirit of Isaiah and all the prophets has rested on the ministers and congregations of the Nonconformists in an incalculably higher degree than on the prelates and clergy of the Establishment. Among these last right and freedom have found many and noble champions, but they are exceptions; of the majority of those who are called on before other men to denounce national wickedness, I fear it may be written that they have shown themselves dumb dogs who cannot bark. There were days when archbishops could brave the wrath of kings; now-a-days they seem unable to face the jeers of an Asiatic minister. Not a word, that I have heard of, in Parliament or out of Parliament, in protest against the hideous national sin towards which that Asiatic Minister is driving us; not a word against needless bloodshed; not a word against the wickedness of handing over Christian nations to the will of the misbeliever, has come forth from either of the metropolitans of England. A day may come when this fact will be remembered in other controversies than this. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' The comparative fruits of Establishment and non-establishment at such a moment as this seem to me to prove a great deal more than the confusions of law and history with which disputants on both sides of the disestablishment controversy commonly contrive to entangle their arguments."

THE FREE-CHURCH AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

(From the *Edinburgh Daily Review*.)

It is only six years since the Assembly of the Free-Church, as a Church court, formally arrived at any deliverance upon the question of the relation of the Church to the State, and it entered this political field in answer to a challenge. It was contended by shallow speakers and writers, ill-informed on the subject of their discussion, that the Patronage Act had dished the Free-Church. The Assembly of 1872, in answer to this challenge, adopted a resolution which declared that Lord Gordon's Act did not really touch the Free-Church grounds of complaint, as embodied in the Claim of Right. The motion was carried by 322 to 84 votes. Since then, in every successive year, 1776 excluded, there have been debate and divisions upon the subject of Establishments, with the effect every year of showing an increasing majority in favour of putting an end to the existing relations between

Church and State in Scotland. In 1873 the numbers were 244 to 134. Next year the majority had increased to 295, and the minority had dwindled to 98. In following years the result was more marked. Thus, in 1875, the numbers were for disestablishment 397, against 84; in 1877 the numbers were for disestablishment 460, against only 73. The numbers voting yesterday were 404 in favour of disestablishment and 134 against. On the last vote it will be seen that the majority last year was considerably less than it now is. But the very different character of the motions voted upon yesterday will show better than anything else the stride in advance that has been made. Last year, the successful motion was one so satisfactory to Sir Henry Moncreiff that he gave it the influence of his signature. It went no further than a declaration that the existing condition of the country precluded the present re-establishment of the Church. The motion carried this year goes much further. It is no longer a motion that Sir Henry Moncreiff can accept, and is, indeed, so advanced that all the weight of his influence is thrown into the scale against it. It declares positively that, in present circumstances, no establishment of religion can supply the appropriate means of supplying the State's obligation to religion. It holds that the connection now subsisting between Church and State is indefensible, and ought at once to be terminated. To this end it proposes that a petition to Parliament should be adopted on the lines of the motion. The Free-Church has never ventured so far on the ice before. Some declaration of the kind was needed, in such a plain straightforward form that it could be placed before Parliament. One point of inquiry under Mr. Holm's motion it has already answered. The Free-Church of Scotland has declared emphatically that its relations towards the Established Church are such that, excepting on the basis of disestablishment, no arrangement can be made. Respecting the position of the United Presbyterians, no mistake is possible. It is therefore difficult to know what a Parliamentary Commission or Parliamentary committee could further ascertain in the field of inquiry. Even the motion of Sir Henry Moncreiff, which was rejected, assumed that disestablishment must shortly come, and what it proposed was that some precaution should be taken to maintain certain securities for the protection of religion. Sir Henry's motion obtained only a slight support in the House, but it is worthy of note that such as it received included the support of all the out-and-out Establishment men, some of whom probably voted without a precise notion of what they affirmed. The unconscious confession which the resolution makes is remarkable. The ground upon which it was supported was that it would be rash to go on to disestablishment without provision being made for the retention of the present securities for the continued recognition by the State of national obligations to the truth, &c. But the motion, in a subsequent clause describing these securities, declares that they do not at present exist.

CANON CARTER AND HIS INSTITUTIONS AT CLEWER.

It is stated that the Church Association will shortly apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the Bishop of Oxford to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against the Rev. Canon Carter, of Clewer, for Ritualistic practices. Under these circumstances, the following particulars of the institutions carried on by Canon Carter in this village will be read with interest. They are copied from a recent number of *Truth*:—"About a mile westward of Windsor lies the quaint, straggling village of Clewer. In its general aspect there is little to distinguish it from scores of old-fashioned villages existing throughout the country. But Clewer has acquired a widely-extended notoriety on account of the religious 'settlement' which, during the past thirty years, has been effected there. The parish church, a curious structure belonging to the early Norman period, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and it is under the fostering care of the rector of St. Andrew's that the 'settlement' alluded to has been gradually developed. The House of Mercy was established in 1849, and was intended for the reception of female penitents. In 1855 a new wing was added in order to furnish accommodation for thirty-three additional penitents, who are called Magdalens. The institution was originally endowed with about fifteen acres of land, and several thousands of pounds were spent in building it and fitting it up. Out of the House of Mercy grew the Clewer Convent, a sisterhood whose patron saint is St. John the Baptist. The Bishop of Oxford is the visitor of the convent, and Mr. Gladstone is, or was until recently, not only a trustee, but also a member of the committee. Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with many other ladies of good family, are 'associates' of the sisterhood."

"Opposite the convent stands St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, containing sixty-four beds, for the reception of invalids of both sexes. About two years ago a children's ward with thirty beds was added. At a short distance from the hospital is St. John's Home, an orphanage and industrial training-school, where some forty children are educated and brought up. Then, again, there is St. Andrew's Cottage, founded as a temporary home for ladies of limited means. In the village there is a district church, called St. Stephen's, attached to which are

a college for ladies and a middle-class school. The whole of these institutions are under the care and management of the 'Clewer Sisters.' Nor is their sphere of action confined within these limits. Some twelve or fourteen years ago the mission was extended to Folkestone, where schools for the poor, a middle-class school, and a sanatorium, all under the management of the sisterhood, were established. In addition, there are numerous branch associations in London, besides several boarding-schools at the West-end, from which, it may be fairly presumed, the ranks of the sisterhood are recruited. These schools are visited at regular intervals by 'priests' from Clewer, who attend to hear confession. Let us take a glance at the inner life of the sisters of Clewer Convent. According to the rules of the institution, which, by the way, are in manuscript, the ordinary period of probation is two years, after which a sister desirous of joining the community must obtain the approbation and consent of the warden and superior, and the consent of the sisters. She has then to make in the chapel of the house a promise of obedience to the rules of the community, upon which she receives the benediction of the bishop, the visitor. Prior to this ceremony, the sister takes the three vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity. As regards the rules generally they invest the bishop with considerable authority. He is the medium through which the sisters transfer their property to the community, and the services in the chapel, including masses for the dead, are carried on subject to his approval. Whatever, therefore, takes place at Clewer Convent, the Bishop of Oxford is as much responsible for as the warden or the mother superior. These facts will serve to throw light upon the recent refusal of Bishop Mackarness to allow proceedings to be taken against the Rev. Canon Carter. It appears from the rules that every sister has certain times in each month set apart for special retirement and self-examination, and that the warden sees the sister at those times; that is to say, he visits her in order to hear her confession. The sisters have to rise every morning at six o'clock. They have to observe all fast-days by 'abstinence from all superfluities and meats, as far as may be consistent with health.' Sisters desirous of practising greater abstinence, or of shortening their rest for the purpose of devotion, can do so with the permission of the mother superior. Without her express permission, no meal or food of any kind can be taken out of the refectory. The sisters must enter and leave the refectory in silence, and in order of precedence, before and after each meal. They are not allowed to go out of the convent without the express permission of the Superior, and in such company as she may approve of. When absent from the convent, they are at liberty to go to any clergyman of the Church of England appointed by the warden, for advice and counsel, or, in other words, for confession. No sister is to absent herself from the services in the chapel, without having obtained special leave to do so. They are never to speak of what passes in the house, nor may they discuss the rules of the house, either with strangers or among themselves. They must never speak of their subjects of discontent; and, after faults, "If you cannot quiet your own conscience, confess them that you may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice." The following rule is curious:—

Of Silence.—Strict silence to be observed at the appointed times. A bell for silence is rung every evening at eight o'clock; silence is then to be observed in the house until after Holy Communion next morning. Silence is also to be kept from nine a.m. till twelve, and from three till a quarter to five. Silence to be observed at supper except on Sundays and festivals. Silence at breakfast on Fridays. During Lent, silence from eight p.m. till twelve next day; same rule to be observed in Advent. Silence at all times in the cloisters, passages, and dormitories. During the season of Lent, all sisters whose health will allow rise for Lauds at two a.m.

"But though the silent system is thus strictly enforced, sisters are, speaking in a Darwinian sense, permitted to converse with each other emotionally; that is, they are enjoined 'always to look kindly at each other when they meet,' even though in their happy home the sisters may have subjects of discontent." That they are sometimes discontented we know from the fact that the Hon. Mrs. Yarde Buller's daughter made her escape from the convent last August, a circumstance that gave rise to some scandal at the time. It is necessary now to say a few words about the Rev. Thomas Thellusson Carter, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, the warden of the House of Mercy, and practically the head of the whole of the intricate network of establishments to which we have referred. Besides these qualifications, he is the superior-general of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, a member of the Holy Cross Society—which society he is now endeavouring to reconstruct—and a member of the Confraternity of the Holy Trinity. Notwithstanding that, according to the Clergy List, the income of his living is only about 500*l.* a year, he is able to keep five curates or assistant-priests. Two of these gentlemen, the Rev. J. Hyde and the Rev. C. J. Duthie, are members of the Holy Cross Society; and another, the Rev. A. L. Jukes, belongs to the Confraternity of the Holy Trinity. The other two, the Rev. S. M. Scroggs and the Rev. A. M. H. Edwards, are members of the English Church Union, to which all five belong. Mr. Carter enjoys the doubtful honour of being one of the chief of the Romanisers among the clergy of the Church of England. Not

content with an ornate ritual, he has revived in a more or less modified form all those doctrines and practices which led to such scandals and abuses in the Church prior to the Reformation. But it is as a persistent advocate of the doctrine of confession that he is best known. In 1865 he published a work on this subject which contained the following extraordinary dedication:—"To those, whether living or departed, into whose labours we have entered, who through evil report and good report have won back this lost portion of our inheritance which evil days had forfeited, so blessed to many who needed and have found its healing virtues, this volume is with respectful affection dedicated." Mr. Carter took a prominent part in promoting the famous petition presented to Convocation in 1873, praying for the appointment of duly licensed priest-confessors in the Church; and in August last he wrote two letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury urging his grace to sanction the revival of the practice of confession. In his second letter he denied 'that a catechetical scrutiny into all sorts of sin is the habit of confessors, though none but those who have to deal closely with the intensely diversified forms of sin in all classes under our complicated and artificial conditions of society can possibly imagine what needs have to be met, what sores to be probed, what unsought questioning to be solved, what deceptions to be unveiled.' No wonder that the Archbishop recoiled from giving his approval to a practice which was thus admitted to be a great source of temptation, and which might be attended with the most dangerous consequences. But with or without the authority of the Primate, Canon Carter was resolved to introduce confession wherever his influence was likely to prevail. In 1869 he edited a book called 'The Treasury of Devotion,' which he desired should be bound with the Book of Common Prayer. And a most remarkable volume this devotional 'Treasury' is. It is compiled from various sources, the works of Cardinal Bellarmine and several other Roman Catholic authors having been laid under contribution. Incidentally it may be observed that most of the books in use in Clewer Convent are well-known Romish works. In the 'Treasury' several methods of self-examination before confession are prescribed. One of these is by means of the Commandments, and the examination is so framed that every offence is made an offence against the clergy and the Church. [Extracts from the book are here quoted which we refrain from inserting.]

"We have neither space nor inclination to print more of the puritan nastiness contained in this choice volume, which deserves to take its place beside that abominable work, 'The Priest in Absolution.' It is with the greatest reluctance that we have quoted the extracts, and we have done so only because we wish honest men and women to know what the setting up of the Confessional in the Church of England really means. Whatever good may be done at the Clewer institutions, we do not hesitate to say that the practices carried on there are a scandal and a disgrace to a Church which is professedly a Protestant Establishment."

FATHER CURCI ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter written by Father Curci to a friend in this country. The letter is dated the 1st of June:—"The fact is that the Church of Rome, and the Company of Jesuits as a part of it, in their external relations may be exposed—and indeed are exposed—to certain disorders which they cannot escape, either by reforms initiated by saints or by tribulations imposed by the wicked. This I believe to be the case in Italy with the loss of the temporal power—which had become, by man's fault, an instrument and occasion of many and grave disorders, which God has corrected by permitting its destruction by revolution. A fanatical faction which acquired importance and pecuniary gain from these disorders, taking advantage of the goodness, and perhaps the vanity, of Pius IX., wished to elevate almost to a dogma the restoration of this power, and used every art to gain over the Pope to their policy, until they actually seemed to have won him. But if John Mastai had a certain weakness for pretension, Pius IX., as the Vicar of Christ, always kept aloof from it, and the Roman Church has remained uninfected by this leprosy of fanaticism with which it was sought to inoculate her. To show this is the aim of my book; and although it has been my own destruction, I have confidence that that aim has been attained, and thank God that He has judged me worthy to suffer somewhat *pro nomine Jesu*. During the lifetime of Pius IX. it was perhaps possible to represent me as a rebel to the Church; and the countless crowd of fools succeeded in doing so. But with Leo XIII. it is a different matter. He, though he does not find my ideas in the least distasteful, cannot perhaps for the moment take any positive steps for their realisation; but it is a great matter that no progress is being made in the opposite direction. To myself, it has been a matter of very great significance that the Pope should have desired me to live for ten days with his brother in the Vatican. But I am convinced that more than this it was impossible for the Pope to do, considering the predominance of the party of Pius IX. The Sacred College of Cardinals, the Italian episcopacy, the prelature, are altogether the creation of that Pontiff; almost all men of the meanest capacity and wedded to his ideas. With these elements Leo XIII., with a character firm enough, but averse

to the policy of Sixtus V., will scarcely be able to do anything; and the Church will remain in the present state of dissension—to the ever-increasing inconvenience of the Roman Church and of Italy; with this difference, however, that, whereas the Church will find in these difficulties her regeneration, the State will only find her ruin. Italy is so constituted that if now she ceases to be Catholic, she cannot continue to be Christian; and apart from Christianity I do not believe there is any condition possible for nations but barbarism."

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION.

Professor Max Müller has finished the course of Hibbert Lectures which he has been delivering in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey on the origin and growth of religion as illustrated by the religions of India. The final lecture was on "Indian Philosophy as the Last Word of Indian Religion." The lecturer, in conclusion, gave the following survey of the whole ground covered by the course:—"Let us look back once more on the path on which we have travelled together, the old path on which our Aryan forefathers who settled in India thousands of years ago had travelled in their search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Divine. They did not start with a worship of fetishes, nor did we find in their sacred books any traces of what is commonly meant by a primeval revelation. As to a religious instinct, apart from sense or reason, we saw no necessity for admitting it; and even if we had wished to do so, our opponents, who here, as elsewhere, prove always our best friends, would not have allowed it. In explaining religion by religious instinct or faculty, we should only have explained the known by the less known. We, therefore, claimed no more for the ancient Aryan than what we claim for ourselves, and what no adversaries can dispute—our senses, our reason, or in other words our power of apprehending and comprehending as manifested in human language. We saw that our senses, while they supply us with a knowledge of finite things, are constantly brought in contact with what is not finite, or, at least, not finite yet; that their chief object is, in fact, to elaborate the Finite out of the Infinite, the Seen out of the Unseen, the Natural out of the Supernatural, the Phenomenal World out of the Universe, which is not yet phenomenal. From this permanent contact of the senses with the Infinite sprang the first impulse to religion, the first suspicion of something existing beyond what the senses could apprehend, beyond what our reason and language could comprehend. Here was the foundation of all religion, the explanation of that which needs explanation before every thing else—why man should not have been satisfied with a knowledge of finite sensuous objects; why the idea should ever have entered into his mind that there is, or that there can be, anything in the world besides what he can touch, or hear, or see, call it powers, spirits, or gods. When our excavations among the ruins of the Veda had once carried us to that solid rock, we went on digging in order to see whether some, at least, of the oldest pillars erected on the rock might still be discovered, and some of the vaults and arches laid free, on which the later temples of the Hindus rested. We saw how, after the idea had once laid hold of man, that there was something beyond the Finite, the Hindu looked for it everywhere in Nature, trying to grasp and to name it; at first among semi-tangible, and then among intangible, and at last among invisible objects. When laying hold of a semi-tangible object, his senses told him that they could grasp it in part only; yet it was there. When laying hold of an intangible, and at last of an invisible object, his senses told him that they could grasp it hardly, or not at all, and yet it was there. A new world thus grew up peopled by semi-tangible, intangible, and invisible objects, all endowed with certain activities, and out of some general epithets applied to such objects, we saw how at last such general conceptions as *Asuras*, living things, *Devas*, bright things, *Amartyas*, immortals, best known to us through the Greek *θεοὶ ἀθάνατοι*, the Italian *Di immortales*, the old German gods. We also saw how other ideas, which are truly religious, which seem the most abstract ideas that man possesses, are nevertheless, like all abstract ideas, abstracted, deduced, derived from sensuous impressions, even the ideas of Law, Virtue, Infinity, and Immortality. Lastly, we found how, by a perfectly natural and intelligible power, a belief in single supreme beings, or *Devas* tended to become a belief in one God, presiding over the other no longer supreme gods—Polytheism; or a belief in one God, excluding the possibility of other gods—Monotheism. Still further we saw that all the old *Devas*, or gods, were found out to be but names; but that discovery, though in some cases it led to atheism, led in others to a new start, and to a new belief in one Being which is the Self of everything—which is not only beyond and beneath all finite things as apprehended by the senses, but also beyond and beneath our own Ego—the Self of all Selves. Here, for the present, we had to leave our excavations, satisfied with having laid free that lowest stratum of solid rock on which in India all the temples rest that were erected in later times for worship or sacrifice. I thought it right to warn you again and again against supposing that the foundations which we discovered beneath the oldest Indian temples must be the same for all the temples erected by human hands. In concluding, I must do so once more. No doubt the solid rock must be the same everywhere; some of the pillars also, and the ancient vaults, may be the same everywhere,

wherever there is religion, faith, or worship. But beyond this we must not go—at least, at present. I hope the time will come when the subterranean area of human religion will be rendered more and more accessible. I trust that these lectures, which I have had the privilege to inaugurate, will in future supply for that work abler and stronger labourers than I can pretend to be, and that the science of religion, which at present is but a desire and seed, will in time become a fulfilment and a plenteous harvest. When that time of harvest has come, when the deepest foundations of all the religions of the world have been laid free and restored, who knows but that those very foundations may serve once more like the catacombs, or like the crypts beneath our old cathedrals, as a place of refuge for those who, to whatsoever creed or religion they may belong, long for something better, purer, older, or truer than the statutable sacrifices, services, and sermons of the days in which their lot on earth will be cast. Though leaving much behind of what is preached or worshipped in Hindu temples, in Buddhist Viharas, in Mohammedan mosques, in Jewish synagogues, and Christian churches, each believer may bring down with him into that quiet crypt what he values most—his own pearl of great price—the Hindu his innate disbelief in this and his unhesitating belief in another world; the Buddhist his humility and gentleness, his willingness to wait and see; the Mahomedan, if nothing else, at least his sobriety; the Jew his faith through good and evil days in the One God, whose name is "I Am"; the Christian that which is better than all, if you will but try it, our love of God, call Him what you like, the Infinite, the Invisible, the Immortal, the Father; manifested in our love of man—our love of the living, our love of the dead, our living and undying love. That crypt, though as yet small and dark, is visited even now by some who shun the noise of many voices, the glare of many lights, the conflict of many opinions. Who knows but that in time it will grow wider and brighter, and that the Crypt of the Past may become the Church of the Future?

DEATH OF DR. MCKERROW.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*).

A noble and fruitful career, a life the most pure and unselfish, and given only to the public good, was closed on Monday. The death of Dr. McKerrrow, though it comes upon us now with painful suddenness, and will create widespread grief, not only in this county, but in many other parts of England, and also in Scotland, was an event which, in the nature of things, could not have been far off. Dr. McKerrrow was in his seventy-fifth year, but, notwithstanding this fact, up to within a few days he retained all his accustomed physical and intellectual vigour, and less than a week ago he was in Manchester revising the proofs of the able sermon he delivered at the opening of the recent Presbyterian Synod, and at the close of his year of office as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England.

William McKerrrow was born on the 7th of September, 1803, at Kilmarnock, and received his early training at Mr. Henderson's academy, and subsequently at the Kilmarnock High School. In due time he went to Glasgow College, and thence he passed into the Theological Hall of the Secession Church. Of the twenty-nine students enrolled in the year 1821 in the Secession Hall, under Dr. Dick, Dr. McKerrrow was two years ago one of the only three survivors. In 1827, when he was only twenty-four years old, Dr. McKerrrow accepted an invitation to become the colleague of and successor to Dr. Jack at the Lloyd-street Chapel, in this city, and on the 7th of September in that year he entered upon his first and last pastorate. Years passed away, and a large proportion of the congregation ceased to reside in convenient proximity to their place of worship. Hence Brunswick-street Church was erected, and was opened in September, 1858. After several years of increasing prosperity, the minister began to feel the enfeebling influence of advancing years, and resigned his charge. He was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. W. Rigby Murray. Dr. McKerrrow did not, however, cease his ministerial labours; they only terminated, in fact, with his death; for up to a few weeks ago he was a frequent visitor to the pulpits of his own Church, and those of other Nonconformist denominations. As to his office as a Christian minister, and the manner in which he performed its many duties, Dr. McKerrrow has himself said that he had always endeavoured to preach what he believed to be the truth of the Gospel of Christ. In doing so he assumed no dogmatic infallibility, no arrogant intolerance of the opinions of others, but recognising the rights of the individual conscience, he cultivated charity towards all who differed from him in faith, in modes of interpreting Scriptural language, in forms of worship, and schemes of Church government.

Powerful as he was in the pulpit, and well remembered as he will be as a minister, Dr. McKerrrow laboured with great effect otherwise than as a preacher. He did not believe that a man ceased to be a citizen when he became a pastor. He was one of the founders—if indeed it did not originate with him—of the Manchester Voluntary Church Association. That association kindled the popular feeling that compelled the substitution in this city of a voluntary payment of Church-rate for a legal and forced exaction, which stimulated the Government to remove certain grievances from

which Dissenters suffered, and which aided the formation in London of the Anti-State Church Association, that in due time adopted the name of the Liberation Society, and commenced those important enterprises throughout the country with which we are all familiar. Of the seven gentlemen who first met to form the Anti-Corn-Law Association, and did actually form it, six were members of his Lloyd-street congregation. Subsequently, and as the result greatly of his labours, twelve Manchester ministers assembled, by request from the Council of the League, to consider the propriety of calling a ministerial anti-corn-law conference, and these appointed the Rev. William McKerrrow, Rev. Richard Fletcher, and Rev. J. W. Massie, to issue appeals, to conduct correspondence, and to make needed arrangements for the important occasion. The conference, composed of about 700 ministers of religion, was held, and the three gentlemen referred to were chosen to be its secretaries, and [to] discharge the duties of their respective departments of office. From that conference proceeded a powerful influence to every town and village in the land, impressing the minds of religious and thoughtful men, ripening public opinion, and preparing the way for final success.

With the question of education Dr. McKerrrow was prominently identified. After the rejection of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill, and when the country seemed to be drifting into hopeless and helpless perplexity, Dr. McKerrrow and five other gentlemen interested in the education of the people held a meeting in the vestry of Lloyd-street Chapel, as the result of an accidental conversation. These five gentlemen were Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Samuel Lucas (his brother-in-law), Mr. W. B. Hodgson, Mr. Alexander Ireland, and Mr. Thomas Ballantyne. Mr. Lucas was called to the chair, and he produced an outline of the plan of local education which ultimately appeared under the title of the Lancashire Public Schools Association. The plan was cordially received, and at a larger meeting held afterwards in the Mechanics' Institution the scheme, having been more fully developed, was unanimously adopted, and it was resolved to make it a subject of popular agitation. Rapidly it passed through the various stages of the indifference of some and the violent opposition of others; resolutions on its behalf at towns' and other meetings were enthusiastically passed; it assumed the designation of the National Public Schools Association, and became the subject of inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee, when Sir Thomas Bazley, Dr. McKerrrow, and Dr. John Watts were examined on the education question generally, and specially on the principles and plan of the association. It was hoped that a local bill by way of experiment might be obtained, but a change in the Ministry of the day prevented for a time the prosecution of any legislative measure. The Manchester Education Aid Society contributed very largely, with the influences previously working, to the passing of the Elementary Education Act of the year 1870, and the introduction of the school-board system. In the working of that Act Dr. McKerrrow has taken an active part. He was one of the original members of the Manchester School Board, and remained a member of it, taking a lively interest in its work and proceedings up to the day of his death.

The temperance cause found in Dr. McKerrrow an ardent advocate. For twenty years he practised total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and preached and lectured and spoke from platforms on behalf of the principle. Most valuable service was also rendered by him in connection with the Union and Emancipation Society, which was established in this country during the American Civil War; and, in fact, wherever there was a battle for civil and religious liberty he was a faithful and courageous soldier; wherever reform was necessary he was one of the most ardent of the reformers; and it was his boast that not one movement for reform or political and religious improvement in which he had taken a share had ever been extinguished by anything but success. On many occasions his services have been warmly recognised, but never more signally than when, on December 18, 1876, the dining-room of the Reform Club in King-street was filled by a representative gathering of gentlemen who were assembled to do him honour at the time of celebrating his jubilee as a minister. At that gathering a testimonial to which members of all religious sects and political parties were subscribers, was presented to him by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. The money value of the testimonial was 1,100*l.*, and with it a scholarship in connection with the Manchester School Board was founded, and a silver tea urn and a number of books were purchased. An address was also presented to him in which some of his services were recounted, and in which it was stated in regard to his advocacy of one question, as indeed it might be said of his conduct on every question, that although the debate had often been exciting, he had never permitted himself, even in the warmth incident to it, to be betrayed either in language or manner into a treatment of his adversaries which would lessen the power and dignity of his argument. Shortly after the celebration of his jubilee Dr. McKerrrow, who had laboured hard for the union of the Churches which now form the Presbyterian Church of England, was elected moderator of that Church.

The remains of the late Dr. McKerrrow were interred on Saturday in Ardwick Cemetery. The funeral cortege left the deceased's late residence, Springfield, Bowdon, at half-past eleven o'clock, and reached the Presbyterian Chapel, Brunswick-

street, where an impressive service was performed, about an hour afterwards. There had previously been a short service, conducted by the Rev. W. T. Johnstone, at Springfield, in the late doctor's house, at which the family and others were present. The obsequies were of a simple yet impressive character. A considerable number of ministers connected with the Nonconformist churches of Manchester and the district, and the representatives of several public bodies, joined the procession, which was of considerable length. The hearse was followed by the deceased's private carriage and five mourning coaches. The church in Brunswick-street, where Dr. McKerrrow had spent a great portion of his long and useful ministerial life, was crowded during the service, which was conducted by the Revs. W. Rigby Murray, J. Reid, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Maclaren. An address was delivered by Dr. Thompson, who spoke in feeling terms of the deceased's virtues as a citizen and as a labourer in the ministry of Christ. On leaving the church the cortege proceeded to the cemetery, and the remainder of the service was performed at the grave side by the Revs. W. McCaw and J. Towers, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. J. Slater. The remains of the deceased were placed in a vault by the side of his wife, who died fifteen years ago.

ECCLIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

RITUALISM IN SUFFOLK.—The *East Anglian Daily Times* says that a motion has been served by the Bishop of Norwich upon the Rev. George Drury, the rector of Claydon, near Ipswich, calling upon him to remove certain ornaments from the church. Mr. Drury has been allowed until the 1st of August for compliance. The motion with the official seal was shown on Ipswich market on Tuesday, having been found upon the road, where it was apparently thrown by the rev. gentleman.

THE PRIESTBURY RITUAL CASE.—It was notified on Saturday that the Rev. John Edwards, incumbent of Priestbury, had been cited to appear on Wednesday next, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, in disobeying the monition of suspension for six months. Lord Penzance will be asked to enforce his own orders as "right and justice demand." Mr. Edwards, it is said, will not appear, and in the event of an order of commitment ulterior proceedings are anticipated. It is considered possible that judgment will be reserved until the rule in "Martin v. Mackonochie," in the Queen's Bench, is decided.

THE TILTON BURIAL SCANDAL.—"A Parishioner" of Tilton-on-the-Hill writes to a local journal that the vicar had lately refused to bury a child who had been drowned, on the ground that it had not been baptized. So far he was within his duty; but he is reported to have added, "that the child was undoubtedly lost." It is further charged that the vicar repeated the affence at the funeral. To the former charge he has sent a denial, which covers the second. He writes:—"I never told the parents that 'their child was lost.'" This is not my "opinion." Will "A Parishioner" repeat his grave charge against the clergyman after this denial, authenticated by his proper name?

THE REPEAL OF THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.—Among those who have accepted the invitation of the committee of the Dissenting Deputies to attend the dinner at Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, are the Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., the Hon. Rollo Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Cork, Earls Fortescue, Cowper, and Rosebery, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., Lord Kensington, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., and above fifty other members of Parliament. As already announced Earl Granville will preside.

FATHER HYACINTHES LECTURES IN PARIS.—Father Hyacinthe, in his second lecture on Sunday afternoon, advocated a reform of Catholicism by reverting to the principle of popular election and by the Pope having a simple presidency over all the Episcopal Churches. He urged that Ultramontanism owed its strength to attacks on the Church and to the fathers of families who declined to accompany their wives to mass or to be the religious teachers of children. He commented on the absence of freedom of worship in France, expressing a hope that the Bill introduced by M. de Pressense into the National Assembly, and revived by M. Bardoux last year, would soon become law. He was loudly cheered on incidentally remarking that he could not understand how any Frenchman could now be other than a Republican; but he added that were he an Englishman or an Italian, he should be a Monarchist.

THE BURIALS QUESTION.—At the annual meeting of the pastors and delegates of the Baptist Southern Association held on Wednesday at Poole, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this association wishes to express its sympathy with the efforts of Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in the House of Commons to obtain the removal of the present disabilities of Nonconformists in connection with the national graveyards; and the association pledges itself to do all in its power to destroy the present unrighteous monopoly, and to obtain equal rights for all her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of creed or ecclesiastical connection. Further, that no compromise will be acceptable to the association which in any way sustains the present system of legal injustice."

LEO XIII. AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.—The Roman correspondent of the *National Zeitung*

reports that the sufferings of the Pope increase daily under the influence of the growing heat. He is sometimes so ill that it seems as if he would be compelled to keep to his bed. His doctors insist that he must go into the country for a long period; but the cardinals, with two or three exceptions, insist that he shall not yet leave Rome, and hope to prevent his leaving it at all. He has no longer sufficient vigour to act upon his own independent judgment. Sometimes he is said to be haunted by an imagination that he is threatened with the fate of Clement XIV., and he hopes to avoid it by resignation of the Papacy. The Intransigentes do not wish him to take this disastrous step, but determine that he shall either resign or submit. Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, has despatched a circular to the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in Germany, requesting them, in the name of the Pope, to use every effort to prevent the spread of Socialism.

ST. RAPHAEL'S, BRISTOL.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a letter to the Mayor of Bristol, acknowledging the receipt of an address signed by his worship and other influential laymen, approving the course taken by the right rev. prelate in withdrawing the licence of the Rev. A. H. Ward, warden of St. Raphael's, says,—"Your account of the whole case is clear and accurate and must leave these two impressions on the mind of any candid reader—first, that all reasonable forbearance had been shown and had been exhausted, and that those who had exhausted it have brought matters into their present state. If the chapel has been closed it has not been by the Bishop, but by those who have chosen rather to put a stop to the service of God rather than have it conducted according to what has been decided to be the law of the land; secondly, that the practices which you enunciate are not only illegal but utterly alien to the principles and practices of our reformed Church, and no Bishop, when appealed to, could allow them to be maintained under the authority of his licence without distinct unfaithfulness to his trust. That I may be enabled firmly and resolutely to resist these attempts to countervail the work of the Reformation is my daily prayer. May your prayers, my dear friends, rise to God for me, and under circumstances of difficulty and trial may I be found faithful to the end."

Religious and Denominational News.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.—At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland it was stated that during the past year £12,000 more was contributed for Church purposes than in any former year, notwithstanding the depression in trade, which was much felt in the north of Ireland. Two ladies, the Misses Brooke, have contributed 5,000*l.* to the Sustentation Fund, and 2,700*l.* had been collected in their congregations for the Indian Famine.

TOLMER'S SQUARE, HAMPTSTEAD-ROAD.—The building now in course of erection in Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, by the Rev. Arthur Hall's congregation, and to which we have referred on a previous occasion, is to be opened on Tuesday, June 25, under the presidency of Mr. William Forsyth, M.P. A grand bazaar will then be open for three days in aid of the building fund, 2,500*l.* being still required to complete the building, which will then be available for schools, lectures, "British Workman," and other useful missionary operations.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE was commenced on Monday at Ashton-under-Lyne. The Rev. Jas. Ogden (Macclesfield) was elected president of the Conference, and Mr. Geo. Goodall (Nottingham) general secretary. The president, in his address, said there had been a very substantial increase of membership during the year. At yesterday's meeting the report of the committee, which gave a resume of the year's work, was read. It stated, amongst other things, that, after filling up 3,564 vacancies caused by deaths and removals, there remained an increase of 870 full members and 1,134 probationers during the past twelve months. Five ministers had tendered their resignations, which the conference was recommended to accept.

FAVERSHAM, KENT.—On Wednesday the memorial-stone of a new Congregational church, in course of erection at Newton-road, Faversham, was laid with considerable ceremony by Mr. J. Kemp-Welch, J.P., in the presence of a very large congregation. The Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Rev. A. Hannay, secretary to the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Rev. Dr. Mullen, foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society; and Mr. Lewis Shrubsole, the Mayor of Faversham, took part in the proceedings. A luncheon followed, and a public meeting in the evening. The new church will cost upwards of 6,000*l.*, and is to accommodate 850 persons. Nearly 4,000*l.* has yet to be raised. The contributions placed upon the memorial-stone amounted to 350*l.*, including a donation of 100*l.* from Mr. Kemp-Welch.

BEDFORD.—The foundation-stone of the new school buildings at Howard Chapel, Bedford, (Rev. W. P. Irving, pastor), was laid on the 30th ult., by Alderman Swain, of Leicester. At the close of the devotional part of the ceremony, Mr. W. Bachlor presented the usual mallet and trowel in the name of the committee. In the course of his address Mr. Swain said that an improved system of secular education had rendered it of the utmost importance to increase the efficiency of Sunday School instruction. In giving a history of the

School, the Superintendent (Mr. B. J. Saunders) stated that though the chapel was built in 1774, it was not until some forty years after this date, and more than twenty years after the death of Howard that a Sunday-school was formed in connection with the place. The Rev. J. Brown of Cotton End; J. Brown, B.A., of Bunyan Meeting; J. Clulow and J. H. Broadbent, B.A. (Wesleyan), J. C. Burnett, and others, took part in the ceremony. The proceeds of the day amounted in all to £31 8s.

MANSFIELD, NOTTS.—The new Congregational Church and Schoolrooms in this town were opened yesterday, June 11, by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. There were very large congregations, and good collections were made in aid of the building fund. The memorial stone of this church was laid on May 29, 1877, by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. It is designed to accommodate 600 persons, and the style is of an early French Gothic type adapted to modern requirements. The site is exceptionally good, being in a main street, and near a rapidly increasing district. The total cost of the buildings considerably exceeds five thousand pounds. About two-thirds of this sum have already been raised by the congregation who have experienced wide practical sympathy in their greatly needed undertaking. Arrangements for additional services are made as follows:—The Rev. Principal McAll, of Hackney College, on June 16; the Rev. J. Bartlett, of Nottingham, on June 23; the Rev. C. S. Slater, M.A., of Manchester, on June 24; the Rev. Herbert Arnold, of Sheffield, on June 30; and the minister of the church (the Rev. J. G. Tolley) on July 7.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.—The annual meeting in connection with the East-end Juvenile Mission (Dr. Barnardo's Homes) was held on Wednesday night under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor. The institutions of the East-end Juvenile Mission provide for the maintenance of 253 boys in the home at Stepney-causeway, 260 girls in the Village Home at Ilford, 70 boys in the City Messenger Brigade, 20 boys in the Union Jack Shoeblack Brigade, and 20 boys in the Wood-chopping Brigade, making a total of 623 children thus provided for, all of whom were fed, lodged, clothed, educated, and trained to earn their own livelihood. Besides the refuge work the committee supported day, night, and two ragged Sunday-schools, in which upwards of 1,500 children received religious education, two large mission-halls, seating together 2,500 adults, and two coffee-palaces in the East of London. The Lord Chancellor, in his opening address, said that, although many persons knew something of the mission, or, as it was sometimes called, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, still it was advisable that he should make the meeting acquainted with the extent of the magnitude of the work which that mission performed. Only about seven years ago Dr. Barnardo saw that there was a class of boys in the metropolis who were entirely unprovided for, and he conceived the design of meeting the wants of those boys. Some idea of the extent of the work done by the brigades might be formed from the fact that the Messenger Brigade and the Wood-chopping Brigade had earned £2,000 each during the past year. Dr. Barnardo was also the first to establish in the East-end of London the temperance coffee-houses, which had been in every respect successful. It was now intended to add to the various branches of the institution a medical mission, which had been found to be very valuable establishments in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Edinburgh. Referring to the financial work of the mission, the chairman made an earnest appeal for increased support, observing that the donations for the past year were £32,000, and yet so great was the necessary expenditure of the mission that there was no balance in hand, and advances had been made by the bankers. The noble chairman concluded by alluding to the great wealth, size, and population of London, which, however, had so many black spots of depravity and crime that all such efforts as those of the East-end Juvenile Mission deserved the support of the Christian public. Dr. Barnardo read an abstract of the annual report; after which addresses in support of the institution were delivered by the American Minister, Lord Chichester, the Rev. Robert Maguire, Dr. McEwan, and others. Among those present, besides the speakers named, were Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Cavan, the Earl of Chichester, and the Rev. Canon Fleming.

CATERHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The formal opening of a lecture hall and other buildings which have been erected as an adjunct to this place of worship took place on the 4th. The lecture-hall will hold about 300 adults, but it is also to be used as a Sunday schoolroom, and there are class-rooms, an infants' room, and a library-room attached. The internal effect of the lecture-hall is very light and cheerful, with its delicate stained windows and decorated roof. At the same time, the original intention of the architect has been carried out, and the wooden roof of the church itself has been richly decorated in colour. At the end of the church is a lofty tower, which is to be fitted up with a clock and bell. The proceedings connected with the opening commenced with Divine service in the church, the sermon being preached by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., from Eph. i. 22, 23, "The Church which is His body." After the sermon about 150 of the congregation and visitors dined together in the lecture-hall. Mr. W. G. Soper occupying the chair, supported by Mr. James Spicer, Mr. Henry Wright, the treasurer of the London Chapel Building Fund; the Rev. James Legge, the pastor, and several ministers of the

neighbourhood. From a statement which was read by Mr. T. B. Winter it appeared that the movement had its origin in 1862, in a carpenters' shop, which was hired by Mr. Soper for religious services. The church, which was completed in 1874, cost 6,078*l.*, and was opened free of debt. The present buildings had cost 4,350*l.*, towards which 1,218*l.* had been subscribed. The Chairman said that no mortgage had ever been on the church, and he trusted that none would be required in connection with these buildings. Towards the removal of the remaining debt, he should be happy to contribute 600*l.* (Cheers.) Mr. James Spicer said he rejoiced to have been present on this occasion to witness the beauty of the building, which surpassed all his expectation. After the example set by his friend, Mr. Soper, whom he highly esteemed, he should increase the contribution which he intended to give from 50*l.* to 100*l.* After addresses from Mr. Henry Wright and Mr. H. Mason, the Rev. J. B. Brown, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said he had never spoken in a room that pleased him better. The whole arrangements were simply perfect. He rejoiced in the earnestness which made all the members there workers. He believed that in such a course would be found the best antidote to scepticism. The Rev. James Legge said, as pastor of the church, he felt greatly indebted to Mr. Brown for the sermon which he had preached that day. He trusted that they should ever keep in view the fair and beautiful ideal of Christian life which he had propounded, and realise those objects and aims which he had so eloquently set forth. Among the contributions announced were 150*l.* from Mr. Redgate and 100*l.* from Mr. Josias Alexander. The Chairman said he should be willing to give an additional sum of 400*l.*, which would, however, be absolutely conditional upon the whole debt being cleared that day. In the evening a public meeting was held in the lecture-hall, over which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided. He heartily congratulated them on the possession of these buildings, and was glad to learn that they were hoping to use them for many purposes not strictly religious. There were some who seemed to think that the consecration of a building implied that some virtue passed, as it were, into the very materials of the structure; but he believed that the true consecration of a building was the work that was done in it. Wherever Christian persons are carrying on work for the good of their fellow-creatures from strong earnest motives, that was suitable work, whatever the building might be. He sometimes regretted that the best houses for meeting—the places of worship—were shut up so much in the week. Many of the earnest lectures on secular subjects delivered by Christian men would be listened to with more acceptance in the Congregational chapels than in the small, crowded rooms to which they were driven by the indisposition to use for these purposes the better accommodation there available. The great danger at the present time arose from a tendency to self-indulgence, which found its outcome in undue expenditure which was working ruin in thousands of families. Bands of Hope and Penny Banks might well be included among the organisations in connection with this church. He trusted that the children in their schools would be taught the meaning of Nonconformity. He did not mean by this that they should engage their minds with incessant attacks on the Church of England; their true wisdom would manifest itself rather in lifting up the truth than in denouncing error. He did not know that he could prove Congregationalism out of the New Testament; but he had satisfied himself that it comes nearer to the principles there taught than any other system with which he was acquainted. Mr. Morley, in concluding, expressed his intention of contributing £250 to the building fund. (Cheers.) The meeting was afterwards addressed by Professor Legge, Rev. R. D. Wilson, Rev. P. J. Turquand, Rev. R. Davey, and W. Marten Smith, Esq., the speeches being interspersed with a selection of vocal music admirably rendered by Mrs. Marshall, Miss Lomas, and Mr. Bridson, whose services were acknowledged by a hearty vote of thanks. The result of the opening services was the receipt of contributions to the amount of £2,000, not reckoning the sums which were offered conditionally upon the whole debt being cleared.

After the Whitsuntide recess (says the *Athenaeum*) a new satire from the pen of Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., will be published. It is said that this work, which will be of some length, deals with recent political and religious events, and that many contemporary personages are handled with great frankness. The title of the work is "Haverholme: a Satire."

Mr. George Smith left in an almost complete state the History of Sennacherib (in the same style as the well-known History of Assur-banipal), with the cuneiform texts transliterated and translated. All that was wanting, according to the *Athenaeum*, was the last twenty pages, which have been supplied by the editor, Mr. Sayce. The book is being published at the expense of the late Mr. Bosanquet, and will be out shortly.

In the forthcoming series of "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley, Professor Huxley has undertaken to write on Hume, Mr. Thomas Hughes on Dickens, Professor Nichol on Byron, and Mr. W. Minto on Defoe. The first volume of the series, Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Johnson," will be published this week by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

Correspondence.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you favour me with a small space in the next issue of the *Nonconformist* for a few words to the governors of the above College? Truly, there is not much to say, after the vigorous protests of the last two weeks. Still, those who are now anxiously watching what appear like the death throes of that institution, can hardly stand by without making every possible effort to restore it to life and health. We are told by those in authority, that the 20th inst. will be the day on which we may look for some vital change in the present dangerous disorder, and that—supposing prompt measures are applied—we may hope to see signs of a final recovery from what has been allowed too long to affect the constitution of the College. Reading carefully all that appeared in last week's *English Independent*, and taking into consideration the results of the past working of the College, it seems quite easy to arrive at a just conclusion, and also at a decided course of action. It must be clear to all who will acquaint themselves with the evidence, that there is a removable cause of the wrong which has been perpetrated, and a weak subserviency to that cause. No other conclusion is possible. It is to be hoped that the governors still feel an interest in the specific object for which the College was founded, and that they would not admit the possibility of indifference to its success; in which case the only course of action is to be present at the meeting on the 20th inst., and bravely to discuss, all existing impediments to the restoration of the College to its original intentions and purposes. Here allow me to suggest to those governors who cannot personally attend the meeting to send their proxies only to governors who are known to be opposed to the fatal scheme of the executive. A grave matter is at stake, and there is no time to temporise. One would fain hope that the denomination generally will rise in strength to protest against such unwarrantable liberties being taken with what ought to be considered a sacred trust. For how can individuals watch with enthusiasm the new opportunities afforded to women generally for the better cultivation of their mental faculties, and not make a determined effort to retain the boon which has been obtained for the daughters of their ministers? Why should these young girls be deprived of the means to a higher cultivation of mind which others around them enjoy? With earnest and loving toil an institution has been reared for their special benefit, where they may receive such an education as would place them on an equality with any other class of their countrywomen. Are they to retain the blessing, or are they to be cruelly deprived of it? The facts of the case are well known. In the hands of the governors we must, humanly speaking, leave the issues of life or death to Milton Mount College as a school for the daughters of their ministers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Reading. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

POLITICS—A CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Although it is somewhat early to moralise on the political events of the last year or two, it is not too soon to indicate their lesson. The lesson which some of us have endeavoured to inculcate in your columns from time to time as to the obligations of citizenship, has been very strikingly illustrated as well as rudely enforced. We have been realising the full meaning of Tory government, and I take it that those easy-going Liberals who were wont to say, during the Liberal régime, that it mattered little which set of rulers were in power, are now pretty well convinced that it does make just all the difference in the world whether the helm of the State be held by men of honest convictions, or by mere political charlatans. Lord Beaconsfield has opened the eyes of all. He has not only shown us how possible it is for a quick-witted man, with boundless ambition and a settled purpose, to hoodwink an aristocracy, but he has also revealed to us his power to befool the nation. You cannot enter a railway-carriage without meeting men, apparently intelligent and well-informed, who regard him as in some sort a saviour of the national honour. He is the political hero of the hour, and the probability is that if he makes haste to snatch it ere the glamour is dissolved, a more complete victory awaits him in the polling-booths than any real statesman ever achieved. And yet what a sorry imposture the whole thing is! We have had nothing during his whole reign

but the skilful balancing of a Blondin on a tight rope. The blustering swagger which did duty before the country as devoted patriotism, willing to incur even the awful responsibility of war rather than see the national honour at all impaired, was but the sensational pretence of falling with which the great gymnast was wont to thrill his audience. In a word, a tremendous position has been manufactured, very much after the manner of a stage engineer, and now the world is called upon to admire the wisdom of the man who steers the vessel safely through. And a gaping crowd exclaims—Prodigious!

Six months ago I witnessed the departure of a good sound Radical for New Zealand. He had done good work in his time in the front ranks of Liberalism, and was one of whom any country might be justly proud. But he could not brook the political degradation of the period, and beneath the brilliant sunshine of the Antipodes he now heartily rejoices in his entire deliverance from what he regarded as the twin curses of England—Disraelism and priestcraft.

Many of us have probably felt a desire for a similar deliverance, but I venture to think there is a more excellent way before us. I feel very strongly that the great lesson of this painful era is the importance of regarding politics as a *Christian service*. It is hardly necessary any longer to plead for the lawfulness of political ardour by Christian men. The sickly sentimentalism which sought to invest politics with a sulphurous hue is pretty well silenced, and albeit they go perhaps with fear and trembling to the polling booth, very few probably of the most rhapsodical religionists habitually desist from the duty of recording their votes. A dear old friend of mine here, who is a worshipper at Mr. Muller's chapel, whispered somewhat confidentially in my ears some time ago that for the first time in his life he had recorded his vote! I ventured to express a sincere belief that he would fare no worse hereafter for having helped to send Samuel Morley to the House of Commons. I am afraid his fellow worshippers would have scarcely dared to indulge any such charitable belief, as they are very strong in the conviction that their heavenly citizenship is incompatible with any active relationships as regards the earthly one. But these good folks are a chosen few, and will probably go on mourning over their ever lessening numbers.

Outside these amiable enthusiasts, however, there are multitudes who need to be stirred up to duty in this matter. It should shame all half-hearted Liberals to remember that it was their remissness at the last general election which has cost us the three or four years of Tory Government, and may possibly cost us five or seven years more. Had Christian men throughout the country then shouldered the musket, as it were, and fought as resolutely as the men of Reading did at their late election, there would have been no such disreputable men sent to Parliament as has been recently hissing Mr. Gladstone, pandering to publicans, and letting loose the dogs of war. The Eastern Question would have been long ago settled peaceably, and, instead of universal unrest and depression, the country would be rejoicing in the fruits of good government.

In view of another general election, therefore, it becomes us all to gird ourselves for the conflict. It will depend very much on the members of the British Nonconforming churches whether the next seven years shall be plenteous ones under a wise and progressive Liberal rule, or blasted and withered ones like those of the past three years, under a Disraelian rule. I am quite sure that the noisy section of society which is now dancing so frantically round its idol, Lord Beaconsfield, is no match for the calm, thoughtful, God-fearing section, if once it is kindled to enthusiasm. The new form of the "Jingo" rhyme—

We don't want to fight; but by Jingo, if we do,
We won't go to the front ourselves, but we'll send the
mild Hindoo—

expresses about the real worth of the average rowdy force, whether dressed in fustian or broadcloth. Its zeal is only that of blind passion. There is no spring in it. Carefully analysed, it would probably reveal about three leading ingredients—lawlessness, brutality, and hatred of all good.

As I listened yesterday to Dean Stanley's fine rendering of the song of Deborah, I could not help wishing that some such true "mother in Israel" would arise in our times. When one contemplates the mere vitalised millinery-blocks which pass for mothers and sisters nowadays, it is no wonder that sons and brothers are found dancing round a Disraeli. All true patriotism must go down before

such amazing folly. Love of country will not long survive loss of faith in woman. Probably, if England's true men were mustered, it would be found that all of them had owned a good mother.

I will conclude my somewhat discursive letter with a few practical suggestions:—

1. Wherever there is no Liberal organisation, let there be one formed forthwith.

2. Let every opportunity of spreading sound political knowledge be seized and turned to account.

3. Beware of prejudicing the minds of the working classes against Liberalism by associating it with oligarchic tendencies. True Liberalism means the greatest good of the greatest number, not the enrichment and ennoblement of the few at the expense of the many.

4. Let more thought and attention be given to practical remedies for the social elevation of the working classes. The last "dishing" of the Whigs will be a Tory monopoly of sanitary legislation. If there is such a thing as a genuine "Conservative working man," he has been created by a decent home got through Conservative agency. A good deal of Liberal legislation has gone rather to help rich manufacturers to multiply their riches than to make the masses more comfortable and independent.

5. Let Church members recognise politics as a "Christian service."

A. C.
Bristol, June 10, 1878.

FRESH ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

At a mound called Balawat, situated about fifteen miles to the east of Mossul, nine from Nimroud, and twenty from Khorsabad, most singular Assyrian relics have been found, consisting of two copper monuments on which are represented by embossment battle scenes, domestic amusements, and religious ceremonies. Although these monuments are very much damaged, yet the position in which they were found shows how they originally stood before the place was destroyed. Each had two poles, out of which projected seven arms or scrolls, and on each of these scrolls is beautifully represented the Assyrian mode of going to battle and returning victorious. The king begins before leaving home by offering sacrifices and performing other devotional exercises. The larger of the two monuments must have stood twenty feet, and each of the seven scrolls projected on either side a little more than six feet, while the smaller one is in every respect half the size of the other. The scrolls of the large monument are divided into two compartments, but those of the small one contain only a single row of figures, which are larger than those represented on the other. Both the poles and the scrolls are merely copper-plating which had evidently incased wooden supports, the thickness of which can be discerned by the bend of the nails which fastened them together. The copper casing of the poles is covered with fine inscriptions, and each subject on the plates is superscribed; but the whole of the metal is so thickly corroded that it will have to be brought to England before the several inscriptions can be read or copied correctly. At the same mound of Balawat a marble coffer was discovered in what is considered a small Assyrian temple, inside of which were found deposited two marble tablets covered with inscription, while on the marble altar, and at the back of the room, two other tablets were found in a dilapidated state, as it appears that the temple was destroyed by fire, and these tablets, not having been protected like those found in the coffer, were very much burnt. The difficulty which Mr. Rassam had to contend against in carrying on his researches at Balawat was immense, because the mound was covered with graves belonging to the different villages around it, and it was, therefore, not an easy matter to prevail upon the natives to let him dig a few trenches there. At Kouyunjik (or city of Nineveh) Mr. Rassam has found a round clay cylinder divided into ten compartments, built in a wall in the palace of Assur-Bani-Pal, containing nearly 1,300 lines of very fine inscription. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Hassam happened to find this valuable Assyrian historical record within five feet of the first chamber he discovered twenty-four years ago in the palace of Assur-Bani-Pal, representing the lion hunt, the sculptures of which are to be seen in the basement-room of the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, though other explorers had excavated about that spot on several occasions after him. It was by a mere chance that he came upon this rare object, because, generally speaking, the solid brick walls are very seldom touched by Assyrian investigators; but Mr. Rassam, having found lately some Assyrian antiquities buried in different walls, he was determined to examine every nook and corner near the library of Assur-Bani-Pal; hence his reward. At Nimroud Mr. Rassam has been discovering what is supposed to be the site of a great Assyrian temple, which may belong to the same edifice that was discovered by Mr. Layard near the pyramid or tower, as it is a short distance from it; but this building had been so much destroyed that very few objects in it have been found entire. Numerous fragments of inscribed marble and clay tablets and pillars of different shapes and sizes have been found scattered all over the place. There have also been found a

large quantity of enamelled tiles and knobs, all broken to pieces, which show that the enemy who destroyed the place had been determined not to leave one stone upon another; because, with the exception of the marble altar and four marble seats, everything had been broken to pieces, and the place was left an utter ruin. Both at Balawat and at Nimroud the altars are ascended by the same kind of steps, built of burnt bricks, and before each there is a marble basin, as if to receive the blood of the sacrifice or some other matter. The tiles and knobs, which are prettily enamelled in colours, are supposed to have belonged to the ceiling of the old building.—*Athenæum*.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. James Legge, Professor of Chinese in Oxford University, has been published in the *Times*:—"I am sorry that during the last few weeks the contributions to the China Famine Relief Fund have very much fallen off. This may have arisen from two telegrams received during that time—one, that large quantities of grain were being conveyed by the natives into the interior; the other, that rain had fallen, and there was now the prospect of a harvest in due course. Both telegrams afford matter for rejoicing; but the grain mentioned in the one was being sent forward by traders, and would do but little to relieve the masses of the impoverished population, and months must elapse before the expected harvest can be reaped. In the meantime starvation and death will be doing their work. I have before me four documents sent to the committee in Shanghai by the Rev. Mr. Richard, of Chi-fu, who has been in the centre of the famine region of Shan-hai for some time. They were compiled since the commencement of the present Chinese year, and given to Mr. Richard as from official sources. They describe the results of the famine in Shan-hai. As a specimen of them, I will do little more than mention the loss of life in seventeen villages which are named in the two districts of Lu-chang and Hsiang-hwan, of the department of Lu-an. Out of a population of 25,000, 5,000 have perished, and hundreds of families have become entirely extinct. Besides this actual loss of life, the value of land, it is said, has dwindled to a half, and in some places to a tenth, of what it was before the drought, and the price of rice has risen to five and six times what it was. People are selling their children, boys as well as girls, for a trifle. Crime has become rife. Men are afraid to travel in the country lest they should be not only robbed, but murdered, and used to satisfy the cravings of ravening hunger. I have also on my table a pamphlet on 'the terrible famine, and sufferings that might make iron weep, in Honan.' It tells, in a different but equally effective manner, of distress in that province as great as that in Shan-hai. It consists of twelve pictures, with descriptive letterpress, illustrating famine scenes. Some are grotesque enough, but others are full of pathos, and reveal a condition of horror to which history has hardly a parallel. A statement by the Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai, published on the 14th of April, concludes with an extract from a letter of Père Aymeri in Honan: 'Up to the present time the people contented themselves with eating those who had died, but now they kill the living in order to have them for food.' The telegrams to which I have referred, instead of making our charity relax its hands, should rather stimulate it. Many, very many, thousands must die the painful, lingering death of famine before the harvest comes, unless help be given."

Sir Rutherford Alcock, Chairman of the London Committee, 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., writes that the following telegram has been received from the Committee of the Famine Relief Fund in Shanghai:—"Distress must increase until October. A hundred thousand families are receiving relief. This committee is trying to support them until the harvest is available. Our means are exhausted. We appeal for prompt transfer of 5,000*l*." It is impossible for me (says Sir Rutherford) to add anything to the urgency of this appeal. I will only say that, in the present state of our funds, we are utterly unable to send more than about one-sixth part of the sum asked for. I feel sure that the extent of the need for help only requires to be thoroughly realised in this country in order to secure a continuance of the support which has been so generously afforded to us up to the present time.

The *Athenæum* states that the volumes containing Life and Letters of Sydney Dobell are about to go to press, and will appear in the autumn.

There is to be a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society next Friday to discuss the report of the African Exploration Fund Committee. The Council of the Society have determined to despatch a small expedition to explore the country between Dar-es-Salaam and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. Mr. Keith Johnston will command the expedition, and will have under him another European gentleman not yet named. Mr. Johnston will leave England for Zanzibar next October.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The estimated value of the works of art contributed to the International Exhibition by England is 350,000*l*. The charge for insurance has been about 4,200*l*.

THE CROWN TENNYSON.

NOTICE.—Now Ready, a **NEW EDITION** of the **POETICAL and DRAMATIC WORKS** of **ALFRED TENNYSON**, Poet Laureate. Complete in One Volume, Crown 8vo, strongly bound in Cloth, price 6s.; Cloth extra, bevelled boards, gilt leaves, price 7s. 6d.; roxburgh half-morocco, price 8s. 6d.

C. KEGAN PAUL and CO., Paternoster Square, London.
(Successors to the Publishing Department of Henry S. King and Co.)

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S LIST.

NEW POCKET PARAGRAPH BIBLE:

the Holy Bible according to the Authorised Version. Newly arranged in Paragraphs and Sections. With a Preface and Marginal Notes, containing improved renderings of many Words and Passages, &c.; also References to Parallel and Illustrative Texts, Chronological Tables, and Coloured Maps. Carefully printed on fine paper, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Cloth boards, sprinkled edges, 4s.; roan, with gilt edges, 5s.; Persian, calf-grained, gilt edges, 6s. 6d.; morocco, limp, circuit, gilt edges, 7s.; best morocco, limp, circuit, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.; morocco, plain, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; morocco, extra medium quality, gilt edges, 9s.; best morocco, extra, gilt edges, 10s.

"Of a convenient pocket size—a most recommendable edition."—Athenæum.

"It contains a maximum of the best information in the minimum of space."—English Churchman.

"The type is clear and distinct, and the size portable and handy for use in the church and Sunday-school."—Weekly Review.

Now ready, price 2s., cloth limp.

THE HANDY BOOK for BIBLE READERS. Comprising—

- I. Twelve Coloured Maps.
- II. Concordance to the Old and New Testaments.
- III. Technical Terms connected with Hebrew Poetry and Music in the Bible Version of the Psalms.
- IV. An Index to Scripture Persons, Places, and Subjects.
- V. An Alphabetical List of the Proper Names in the Old and New Testaments, with their Signification and Pronunciation.
- VI. The Names, Titles, and Characters of Jesus Christ.
- VII. Prophecies relating to Jesus Christ.
- VIII. A Table to find each Psalm by its first Line.
- IX. Chronological Arrangement of the Psalms.
- X. Chronological Tables.

THE WISDOM of OUR FATHERS.

Each Volume contains a Memoir.

- I. Selections from Archbishop Leighton.
- II. Selections from Lord Bacon.
- III. Selections from Thomas Fuller.
- IV. Selections from Isaac Barrow.
- V. Selections from Dr. South.
- VI. Selections from Stephen Charnock.

Bound in glazed cloth, red edges, 15s. the set. Either volume may be had separately, 2s. 6d.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

DANIEL, STATESMAN and PROPHET. By the Rev. H. T. ROBINSON, B.A. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

"The best handbook for the lessons of the forthcoming weeks."—Sunday School Chronicle.

"A sensible and scholarly exposition of the history and position of Daniel, written with equal care and vigour, and eminently popular."—British Quarterly Review.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Books for Presentation may be had Post Free on application.

LONDON: 56, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the College, Finchley New-road, on FRIDAY-EVENING, JUNE 21st. Service in the Library at Six o'clock, with an Address to the students by the Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES, D.D.; of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, after which the Chair will be taken by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P., and the business of the Annual Meeting transacted. The Revs. J. P. Chown, A. Rowland, LL.B., and other Ministers and gentlemen, are also expected to take part in the proceedings. Subscribers and friends of the College are respectfully invited to attend.
W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

N.B.—The College is easily accessible by the Metropolitan and St. John's-wood Railway (near Cottage Station), the North London and Hampstead Junction (Finchley-road Station), and the Midland (Finchley-road Station).

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

CANDIDATES desiring admission as Students for the Ministry, at the commencement of the Session in September, are reminded that applications and testimonials should be sent in not later than the end of July.

All necessary information may be obtained from the undersigned at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

NEW BOOK BY DR. STOUGHTON.

THE PROGRESS of DIVINE REVELATION; or, The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture. By JOHN STOUGHTON, D.D., Author of "Homes and Haunts of Luther," &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d. cloth boards.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

ENGLISH PICTURES, Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. SAMUEL MANNING, LL.D., and the Rev. S. G. GREEN, D.D. With Coloured Frontispiece and numerous Wood Engravings. Imperial 8vo, handsomely bound, gilt edges.

"Next to seeing the beautiful places of the earth comes the delight of reading of them, and many a one who is doomed to begin and end his days within a 'cribb'd cabin and confined circle,' can roam, guided by such a book, at the will of fancy, through sunny glades, by babbling streams, or over the breezy moorlands."—Times.

"It is illustrated by a large number of the very best wood engravings; there is scarcely a page that does not contain one."—Art Journal.

A New Edition is Now Publishing of

The HARVEST of a QUIET EYE; or, Leisure Thoughts for Busy Lives. By the Rev. J. R. VERNON, M.A., Rector of St. Audries, Bridgwater. With numerous Fine Engravings. 6s. 6d., elegantly bound.

"I never saw anything more gracefully or rightly done—more harmoniously pleasant in text and illustration."—Mr. Ruskin.

By the Same Author. Just Published,

INGLESIDE and WAYSIDE MUSINGS. A Companion Volume to "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye." With numerous Fine Engravings. Imperial 8vo, 6s., bevelled cloth boards, gilt edges.

"A collection of musings or essays, illustrated with the same fidelity to nature and excellency of workmanship which elicited the approbation of so distinguished a judge as Mr. Ruskin."—John Bull.

"The author will find a welcome for almost any work from his pen, and this work will be especially welcomed."—The Nonconformist.

A SEASONABLE GIFT BOOK FOR A BOY.

THE HOME NATURALIST; or, Practical Instructions for Collecting, Arranging, and Preserving all kinds of Natural Objects, chiefly designed to assist Amateurs. By HARLAND COULTAS, late Lecturer on Botany at the School of Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital. Profusely illustrated. Imperial 16mo, 4s., cloth boards, gilt.

"It cleverly combines the useful with the entertaining; it is clearly and interestingly written, profusely illustrated, and will be a treasure to any boy."—Literary Churchman.

"Mr. Coultas was well known as a hard-working teacher of science. The work is beautifully illustrated, and deserves a large circulation."—Public Opinion.

"In these days, when even at our public schools so much more attention is devoted to the study of natural history, a practical handbook like that before us is of inestimable value."—John Bull.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Books for Presentation may be had Post Free on application.

BOARD, &c., IN LONDON,

MR. AND MRS. BURE'S FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, 10, 11, 12, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Drawing and Dining-rooms, Bathroom, &c., and numerous Bedrooms. Established Twenty Years. Terms, in print, forwarded on application.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—58, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Capital—£100,000.

TRUSTEES—Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., M.P., Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Thomas Lambert, Esq.

All kinds of Life Assurance Business effected. Special advantages to total abstinents. Second-class lives assured. Six Triennial Bonuses distributed. Next bonus year, 1878. Agents wanted. Apply to

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS FOR HOME USE.

In consequence of rebuilding of premises, a number of these organ-like instruments will be sold at great reductions for cash, or on the Three Years' System.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

Type H, containing Dulciana, Flute, Principal, Vox humana, Gamba, Sub-bass, and Automatic swell. Price 50 guineas. Reduced price, £35 cash, or £3 10s. per quarter on the Three Years' System.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

Type A, containing Dulciana, Leblach, Flute, Vox humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub-bass, and Automatic swell (60 guineas). Reduced price £40, or £4 per quarter for three years. Other varieties at equally reduced rates.

Full illustrated list free by post.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S SPECIALITIES IN

ORGAN HARMONIUMS, BY ALEXANDRE.

NEW ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

Five octaves, two pedals, suitable for cottage or school. Price seven guineas.

GOTHIC MODEL,

Carved oak, 10 stops, &c., 22 guineas, or £2 2s. per quarter on the Three Years' System.

NEW ORGAN MODEL.

Two rows of keys, five stops and sub-bass, Venetian swell, two knee pedals, 28 guineas, or £2 16s. per quarter on the Three Years' System.

EXHIBITION CHURCH MODEL,

Fifteen stops, 4½ rows of vibrators, Venetian swell, 35 guineas, or £3 10s. per quarter for three years.

SPECIAL CHURCH MODEL,

Eighteen stops, five rows of vibrators, &c., 50 guineas, £5 per quarter on the Three Years' System.

A Liberal Discount to Schools and the Clergy.

Full illustrated lists free by post.

CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, NEW BOND STREET.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press. Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors, H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Southampton, prepaid subscription, £1 3s. 2d. per annum; via Brindisi, £1 5s. 2d.

Foreign Subscribers elsewhere are requested to add any extra postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office Orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Willcox, Publisher, 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

* The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"G. L."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

THE WEEK.

THE Congress to revise the Treaty of San Stefano, and if possible settle the Eastern Question on a solid basis, meets to-morrow afternoon at Berlin; the Palace Radziwill, the official residence of Prince Bismarck, having been fitted up for its important deliberations. Amongst the earliest arrivals has been Lord Beaconsfield who, with the members of the special mission, reached the German capital, last evening, and subsequently had a two hours interview with Prince Bismarck. Lord Salisbury, who has accommodation separate from the Prime Minister, came somewhat later, and is apparently to play quite a subordinate part in the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries. M. Waddington, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also reached Berlin. Prince Gortschakoff, who, like our Prime Minister, travels by easy stages, Count Schouvaloff and Count Andrassy, together with most of the other diplomatists, are expected to-day. But the Turkish delegates, Carathéodori Pasha and Mehemet Ali, lag behind, and cannot reach Berlin before Friday. The Porte, being out of humour at the good understanding which obtains between Russia and England, is in no haste to take part in deliberations that must result in the loss of a considerable portion of its territory with the sanction of Europe. An effort will be made to conclude the most important work of the Congress by the 25th inst.

It is stated that Count Andrassy has left for Berlin moody and taciturn—a state of mind engendered by the fear that, as the representative of Austro-Hungary, he will find it difficult to realise his wishes to restrict the new territory allotted to Montenegro and Servia, and by the knowledge that the relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, owing to their differences as to the ultimate settlement, are anything but cordial. It is stated in the Austrian capital, though perhaps without any real foundation, that Russia has lately been very independent and overbearing.

Some ten days ago the *Globe*, in a special edition, published the chief conditions on which it was alleged Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury had come to an agreement, but which our Foreign Minister declared in the House of Lords to be "wholly unauthenticated." We see that our contemporary *Mayfair* undertakes positively to confirm the accuracy of the statement that a complete understanding was established between the two Ministers, and says that the points of the arrangement were reduced to writing and signed, that their early publication was due "to the liberality of the Russian Embassy," and that it caused great consternation at Vienna. It may be worth while to reproduce the points upon which Russia and England are said to have agreed, as perhaps the most authentic indication of the direction which events are likely to take at Berlin:—

1. There will be two Bulgarian provinces, one north of the Balkans, under a Prince, the other south (not to touch the *Ægean*, name to be chosen by Congress), with a Christian Governor, and a Government modelled upon that of our English colonies.
2. The Turkish troops are to withdraw from the latter province, and not to re-enter it.
3. England deplores, but will not oppose, the retrocession of Bessarabia.
4. England reserves the right to discuss in Congress the international arrangements relating to the Danube.
5. England does not consider the possession of Batoum justification for hostile interference, and Russia promises not to further advance her frontier in Asia.
6. Russia will give up Bayazid to Turkey at the request of England; but in exchange Turkey cedes the province of Kotour (close to Bayazid) to Persia. (This has long been a disputed piece of territory, and the right of it Russia says belongs to Persia.)
7. Russia promises not to take the money indemnity in land, nor to interfere with England's claims on Turkey as a creditor. The point as to payment to be discussed by Congress.
8. Congress will take steps to reorganise Epirus, Thessaly, and other Greek provinces.
9. Russia agrees that the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus shall remain *in statu quo*.
10. England will suggest at the Congress that Europe reorganises Bulgaria, and will discuss the occupation of it by Russia and the passage of troops through Roumania.

If the terms of this alleged secret agreement should be ratified by the Congress, Roumania has little reason to hope that its just claims will meet with any support, and Greece will have to defer her claim to annex the Greek provinces of Turkey. It will be observed that the questions in which Austria is specially interested, apart from the disposal of Bulgaria, are not referred to in this programme. Count Andrassy will therefore have to fight his own battles. In the interests of European peace, a preliminary understanding between Russia and England was no doubt desirable, though it is entirely inconsistent with the views previously expressed by our Government. When the actual conclusions of the Congress are given to the world in an authentic shape, there will be ample opportunities of discussing them, but, so far as appearances go, Lord Beaconsfield is about to accept arrangements which will satisfy neither his pro-Turkish supporters nor the Porte, and it is yet to be shown to be worth the vast expenditure his Cabinet has incurred on behalf of this country.

The state of things at Constantinople is somewhat ameliorated. The Sultan, though still fearful of a revolution and subject to fits of despondency, has had the good sense to make Ghazi Osman, the commander-in-chief of the army, Mayor of the Palace, which is some sort of security against a military revolt. Under the new circumstances which have arisen, there is no prospect of any serious cause of difference arising in that part of the world between Russia and England, and it is probable that the recent distinction conferred upon Mr. Layard is intended to pave the way for his retirement from a position in which Turkish partisanship is no longer essential.

Although Austria has not ceased to make warlike preparations, and to send troops to guard the mountain passes in Transylvania, our own Government have shown their expectation of a pacific arrangement at Berlin by abandoning the idea of mobilising the First Army Corps, and by deciding that the despatch of a second contingent of native troops to Europe will not be necessary. But the regiments which have arrived at Malta are to remain till the Congress is at end, and will be treated to no greater excitement than a review by the Duke of Cambridge.

How often during the last twelve months must Lord Beaconsfield inwardly have exclaimed, "Save me from my friends." On Monday last, long before his lordship had reached the council chamber at Berlin, which, according to his organs, is merely a stage on which our "Conquering Hero" is to pose, the *Morning Post* has donned the mantle of Jenkins. Assuming as a matter of course that Lord Beaconsfield will return in triumph, that organ of the Jingo party already sees him invested with the highest honours which "the Sovereign or the nation can bestow upon the successful statesman." This, of course, is intended to herald the elevation of Lord Beaconsfield to a dukedom, as a reward for his successful efforts in winning back from Russia "more than half her conquests." There is something positively indecent, if not in speculating thus early upon the issue of his lordship's mission, at all events in anticipating or rather suggesting the nature of the reward of a statesman who has so lavishly spent the public money for his own glorification.

The reports relative to the health of the Emperor William have been uniformly satisfactory during the week. His Majesty can now sit in an easy chair. Most of the wounds inflicted by the revolver of Nobiling have healed, though the right arm still remains swollen. Although the Emperor has recovered his composure, something like a panic relative to the Democratic-Socialists and their designs prevails throughout Germany, which is aggravated by the frequent arrests made by the police on trifling pretences. Taking advantage of excited public feeling, Prince Bismarck declines to listen to the overtures of the national Liberals

to support his policy, and seems ready to take sides with the Tory reactionists. The Federal Council, of course by his advice, has sanctioned the proposal to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country as speedily as possible. The result can hardly be doubted. The constitutional party will no doubt suffer great losses, and there is reason to fear that the German Chancellor, with a view to secure his entire independence of the Liberals, will come to terms with the Vatican and the Ultramontanes.

The French Chambers have adjourned till Oct. 28. By that time the International Exhibition, which now entirely absorbs the thoughts of Frenchmen, and promises to be a remarkable success, will have been closed. The impatient monarchical party in the Senate endeavoured to give a check to the Government on the question of the election of the senators whose term will expire at the close of the year, but though the Orleanists, to a great extent, sided with the Duc de Broglie and M. Buffet, they were defeated by seven votes (140 to 133). For four months to come there will probably be a tacit political truce in France.

An event of great importance has occurred in Belgium. There has lately been a revision of the representative system in that little State, with a view of bringing it into harmony with the changes of population. Of course, the Government strenuously resisted a reform which was almost certain to be fatal to themselves and their Ultramontane allies, but were at length obliged to concede it. The elections under the new law took place yesterday. The Liberals gained a victory in Antwerp and Ghent, cities which the Papal party have hitherto held in spirit of their unpopularity. The entire result of the appeal to the constituencies is said to be the triumph of the Liberals. In the Chamber of Representatives they will have a majority of ten, and in the Senate of three. Thus the speedy downfall of the Catholic Ministry, which allowed Belgium to be governed on the principles of the Syllabus, and the Romish bishops to take their own course in reference to ecclesiastical and educational matters without let or hindrance, is imminent.

The pending elections at Rochester and Southampton will give another opportunity of testing public feeling before Lord Beaconsfield returns to London in that blaze of triumph which his admirers expect. Both are Liberal boroughs, and both are provided with excellent Liberal candidates. Mr. Otway, who stands for Rochester, has done much service to the cause of progress in the course of his Parliamentary career, and has had some official experience in reference to Foreign Affairs. The Liberals of Southampton are cordially united in support of Mr. H. M. Bompas, who is recommended to their favour not only on traditional grounds, but as a tried and able advocate of progressive principles. It may be remembered that Mr. Bompas was many years ago, before University Tests were abolished, shut out from the fellowship which he had earned with distinction at Cambridge, in consequence of his conscientious objection as a Nonconformist to conform to the Church of England. We trust the electors of Southampton will return him by a decisive majority, in which case they will have secured a member well qualified to serve his country with distinction in the House of Commons.

Although the impression prevails that the strike and lock-out in Lancashire will soon terminate by the submission of the operatives, there are no decisive and immediate indications of so desirable a result. The workmen of Blackburn, at a great meeting held yesterday, again by a large majority, though there was considerable difference of opinion, refused to accept the ten per cent. reduction. But in Accrington and other places there is more disposition to succumb to the inevitable. Such appeals as those made by Mr. Brassey, M.P., and the Bishop of Manchester—both of whom give weighty reasons why the cotton-workers should go in on their master's terms—cannot fail eventually to have a great effect, and their disinterested advice will be enforced, by the distress which is spreading over the district.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday Night.

The House of Commons separated this evening for the Whitsuntide recess, the much-enduring Ministers comforted by the knowledge that at the last moment they had succeeded in obtaining liberal votes in Supply. This happened yesterday under somewhat exciting circumstances. The Leader of the House, at his wits' end to thwart the Obstructionists, has finally, or at least, for the present, thrown up the sponge, and has approached these hon. members with an *ad misericordiam* air highly gratifying to Irish pride. Mr. Parnell and his fellow-conspirators are by no means particular in their choice of subjects wherewith to build a barricade against the progress of business. As any stick will do to beat a dog with, so any subject will serve to prevent the business of the House progressing. Still, if there is a choice, subjects connected with Ireland have a slight preference, and accordingly, whilst Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar; and Mr. O'Donnell have been ready to talk on any subject, from Vaccination to the Threshing Machines Bill, and from the condition of the Boers in South Africa to the fitness of the gentleman who at present holds the office of Director of Convict Prisons, they have displayed increased vitality on such questions as the Queen's College in Ireland. This may come before the House in various ways. The particular line which the Obstructionists have selected whereon to stand and protest against the continuance of these institutions, is the stationery line. They have vowed to stop the supply of pens, and to cut off all collegiate correspondence at the fountain head of note-paper. In this they have for a long time succeeded; the stationery vote in the Civil Service Estimates being delayed over two nights whilst the Irish members spoke at length on the iniquity under which Ireland has suffered in respect to these colleges.

The serious delay of business, and consequently the waste of time apart, there is some reason to believe that the complaints made are not without foundation. Many of the more thoughtful English members are of the opinion that there is much in the constitution of Queen's Colleges, Ireland, that requires reform. But they are warned off by the volubility and unreasoning resistance of the Obstructionists. In this respect those men who profess to advocate the cause of Ireland do it a distinct injury. The direct effect of the rising of Mr. Parnell or Mr. O'Donnell—more particularly of the latter—is to clear the House. Members know beforehand that these gentlemen have laid themselves out to talk against time; that they have no idea of stating their views within the ordinary limits of a speech; and that the proceedings are exceedingly likely to be diversified by vexatious motions for adjournment. The consequence is that on these occasions members who have engagements elsewhere leave the House. Others who can transact their business in the ante-rooms of the Legislative Chamber retire, returning only at the sound of the division bell. This, of course, is not legislation. It is not even discussion. It is a sheer waste of time, accomplished by Mr. Parnell and his friends talking as long as their physical powers will permit, and then seeking an interval of rest by putting the House to the trouble of a division.

This proposition is plain enough to be accepted by all but four or five Irish members who have succeeded in obtaining exceptional notoriety. Mr. Butt, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and all the more reputable and responsible members of the party, acknowledge it, and do what they can to put a stop to the mischief. But they are practically powerless; and so, it seems, are the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons. The other night the Chancellor confessed his impotency by proposing an arrangement which, as far as it has gone, has equalled expectations. Being face to face with the necessity of having money before Whitsuntide, and the certainty of not being able to get it if the Obstructionists were obstinate, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Leader of the House, condescended to the expedient of postponing till after the recess all debatable matter, and bringing forward only such votes as the Irish members might be pleased to be inclined to grant without controversy. By this means some progress was made in Committee of Supply on Tuesday, and last night the committee advanced by leaps and bounds. The progress was indeed so embarrassing, that shortly after nine o'clock the House found the business of the evening practically exhausted, and by half-past eleven was obliged to adjourn because it had no work to do. Before the House met great efforts were made to gain the goodwill of members who had notices of

motion precedent to Supply. One by one these gentlemen were won over to make a sacrifice, and before five o'clock the Speaker was relieved, having before him the unexpected joy of leisure for dinner, and Mr. Raikes was in the chair. Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell were in their places, and, as they had given no pledge, a painful interest was evinced on the Treasury bench to know how they would act. At the outset danger was threatened from an unexpected quarter. One of the earliest votes passed was on account of the expenditure of foreign embassies. This, as including Col. Wellesley's pay, brought up again the interesting case of that Admirable Crichton among Guardsmen, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aghast at the prospect of having this question debated *de novo*. Mr. Rylands, amongst others, had taken it in hand, and he is not a gentleman who shows a special capacity for concentrating speech. But this difficulty was got over, and so was another of a more threatening character—the debate in which Mr. O'Donnell trotted out South Africa and re-echoed his old complaint against Sir Bartle Frere.

But even Mr. O'Donnell was susceptible to the tenderness of the moment. No one could watch without sympathy the aspect of poor Sir Stafford Northcote, with all the Eastern Question on his back, and the necessity of grappling with the urgent needs of the Services and Supply. Sir Stafford Northcote has only one fault as leader of the House; and that is sufficient to make his leadership hopeless. Himself a man of gentle manners and kind heart, he persistently looks for evidence of the possession of similar qualities in others. He never abandons his belief in the power of kindness, and the occasions when he has been wrought up to the pitch of saying an angry word to the Obstructionists are exceedingly rare. Perhaps it was an acknowledgment of this that was graciously extended to him last night, for Mr. O'Donnell, having scoured South Africa, avoided Australia and British India; the consequence being that after something over four hours' discussion, the committee had passed five votes and had literally cleared the agenda of the day's business.

Supply was taken up again to-day; a thing Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson had scarcely hoped for. There were many notices of motion on the paper, but most of these were, in the absence of those who should have moved them, passed over, and such as came on were disposed of in what in these days seemed a disproportionately short time. The fact is, that the House has been nearly empty. The Marquis of Hartington is down at Epsom, Mr. Gladstone is in the north, Mr. Bright is in his darkened home. Only Mr. Forster, faithful to the last, and always ready to assume, even temporarily, the position of leader of the Opposition, which he feels he is best fitted for—only Mr. Forster is here. But after he has asked a question and been snubbed by placid Sir Stafford, he too goes, and before seven o'clock the sitting has dwindled down to nothing, and the Speaker announces the adjournment over the brief Whitsun recess.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Russell Gurney for Southampton is to be contested. The Liberals have chosen Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., as their candidate. In his address he advocates household suffrage in the counties, additional facilities for the registration of lodgers as voters, an extension of the hours of polling, complete religious equality, the protection of tenant right compatible with the liberty of free contract, and a reform of the licensing laws, giving popular control, but with compensation for vested rights. At a public meeting on Friday, Canon Wiberforce and other clergymen were present, consequent upon Mr. Bompas having at an interview pledged himself to support the Permissive Bill. This is believed to govern several hundred votes. Mr. Alfred Giles is the Conservative candidate. He is engineer of the Southampton Docks, as well as vice-chairman of the Union Steamship Company, and pledges himself in his address to give a "general support" to the Government. He declines to support the Permissive Bill. The Nonconformists held a large associated meeting last night in support of Mr. Bompas.

Mr. A. J. Otway has issued his address to the Rochester electors in the Liberal interest. He promises, if elected, to vote for all measures which tend to develop the civil and religious liberty and the material welfare of the people. He is in favour of an assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and also of Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burial Bill. With regard to the taxation of the county he remarks that he looks back with satisfaction on the vast remissions of taxation effected by the greatest master of finance, Mr. Gladstone. On the Eastern Question Mr. Otway remarks—"I rejoice in the prospects offered by the Congress about to be held of the maintenance of peace between the great Powers, and I hope that

the efforts of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries will be guided by the conviction that no arrangement of the Eastern Question can be permanent or enduring which is not based on the better government and freedom of the subject races of Turkey." The Conservative candidate is Mr. Seton-Kerr. The polling takes place on Friday.

On Friday a deputation from the Greenwich Liberal Association waited upon Mr. George Howell, at 409, Strand, to ascertain whether he would allow his name to be proposed as one of the Liberal candidates for the borough of Greenwich at the next general election. After a number of questions had been put to him, Mr. Howell said he would further consider the question, and in a few days give his decision.

A paragraph has been widely circulated, affirming that arrangements for Mr. Gladstone's candidature for Edinburgh at the forthcoming election are completed. *Mayfair* has Mr. Gladstone's authority to state that this announcement is wholly without foundation.

It is reported that Lord George Hamilton, Vice-President of the Council, at present one of the members for Middlesex, will stand as one of the Conservative candidates for Sheffield at the next election.

Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., who has represented the St. Andrew's district for the past forty-one years, has intimated that he intends retiring at the next election. Mr. Williamson, of Messrs. Williamson and Co., merchants and shipowners, Liverpool, who is connected with the district, will most probably offer himself in the Liberal interest, and the Conservatives are also prepared to contest the seat.

NEW FOUNDATION DAY AT MILL HILL.

On Wednesday the friends and supporters of Mill Hill Grammar School attended in considerable numbers to listen to the speeches, and to witness the distribution of prizes usual on such occasions. At half-past two the guests were entertained at luncheon. Amongst the visitors were, in addition to the chairman (Mr. Wills, High Sheriff of Bristol)—the Rev. Drs. Kennedy, Moffat, and Underhill, and the Revs. Thomas Fison, Edward White, De Kewer Williams, J. B. French, W. M. Statham, H. Birrell, A. Mursell, Robert H. Marten (the secretary), and amongst the laity were—Messrs. Dr. Frederick Wood, Curwen, Puckeridge, &c. After luncheon, Dr. Weymouth commenced the proceedings by giving the toast of "The Queen," which, having been duly honoured, the Rev. Edward White, in a speech which was intended to show the advantages of classical learning, gave the toast of "Prosperity to Mill Hill Grammar School," coupling with it the name of the head-master (Dr. Weymouth). As said Mr. White, the schoolmaster is the school. In acknowledging the toast,

Dr. Weymouth, who was received with cheers, began his speech by expressing the pleasure that he felt at seeing an old Mill Hill boy as their chief guest that day—one who, as High Sheriff of Bristol, had confirmed the respect with which the name of Wills is held. The doctor then proceeded to speak of some errors, which have obtained a certain degree of currency, on the subject of education. The first was one against which all thoughtful writers had protested again and again—that the acquisition of knowledge was itself education. It was not so; the object of the schoolmaster was to develop in the boy the power of acquiring knowledge. A second great error was that all knowledge was useful. In Germany there had lately been established what were called *real schulen*, where the aim is to lead the boys, as by some royal road, into all the information, culture, and practical sagacity needed for professional or commercial life. When Dr. Wiese, of Berlin, one of the Emperor's Privy Council, and a Member of the Imperial Council of Education, was in England, a year or two since, he paid Mill Hill a visit, and owned to Dr. Weymouth that, though he was the originator of that system, he could only say that, as to their success, merchants and bankers declared that the boys from the classical schools did better than boys from the *real schulen*. The testimony of Dr. Arnold was also, said Dr. Weymouth, somewhat similar. The doctor made short work of Jeremy Bentham and Herbert Spencer, in reference to whose suggestions that amongst other subjects to be taught at schools should be the treatment of offspring, the doctor replied, "I will not argue the point, but be dogmatic for once, and simply affirm that it is wiser to defer the treatment of offspring, and many other subjects besides, to be studied in maturer years. When De Morgan gave his admirable definition of the highly-educated man, as the man who knows something of everything and everything of something, it was of the man not of the boy that he was speaking." A third grave error, argued Dr. Weymouth, was the neglect to analyse the effect of various studies on the mental faculties. In this respect it was shown that natural science, as tested as a means of developing the mental faculties effectually, was of little avail. Fourthly, remarked the doctor, the important differences that exist between the requirements of boys of different social classes, is too apt to be overlooked. The present Lord Derby is credited with the shrewd dictum that the reason why boys of the higher classes are better educated than those in a lower social position is not that they learn more, but that they learn less. Paradoxical as that sounded, the remark, the doctor said, was true nevertheless, but not exhaustive. In the home those boys had more advantages than in those

of a less educated circle. In proportion as boys enjoyed these non-scholastic advantages, in the very same proportion may the schoolmaster restrict his attention to the cultivation of the faculties as preparatory to the acquisition and retention of that knowledge which will be largely gained through other channels. It was at Mill Hill the aim not to give that meed of education to be obtained in a national school, but so to develop the mind and high tone of its *alumni* as to send them forth prepared by God's grace to do His work in the world.

The next toast, that of the vice-principal and masters, was given by the Rev. W. M. Statham, and responded to by the Rev. Robert Harley, vice-principal, and by Dr. Murray—both of whom had a very hearty reception—Mr. Harley speaking with satisfaction of the success of the boarding school experiment which he had originated, and Dr. Murray intimating that some of the boys would do better if they were more carefully prepared at home. Dr. Underhill then gave the toast of "The Lady Superintendent," at the same time admitting that he was not particularly qualified to speak on such a subject, as he had no sons. However, to a Mill Hill audience it is needless to dwell on Miss Cook's merits, and the toast was received with an enthusiasm more eloquent than the doctor's speeches. The Rev. De Kewer Williams, in one of his drollest speeches, did justice to the claims of the old boys, whom he likened unto living sandwiches going about advertising the school. Mr. A. Micklem having responded, the company proceeded to the chapel to witness the distribution of prizes by Mr. Wills to the successful candidates. Previous to the distribution, however, the doctor read the following list of distinctions gained by the old boys during the year:—

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION, JUNE, 1877.

Honours Division.—Ernest Hampden Cook.

First Division.—Rayner Derry Batten; Oliver Puerkridge; Ravenscroft Elsey Smith; Henry Holden Townsend.

Second Division.—Richard Joshua Wells.

The number of candidates who passed was 323, out of which seventy-five were in the honours division.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, JAN., 1878.

Honours Division.—Joseph Robson Tanner, second, with an exhibition of 20*l.* for two years; Thos. Hervey Field Laphorn, seventh, with prize of 5*l.*; Richard Pigott, twenty-second.

First Division.—Roger Fison, Richard John Hodgson, Alexander Muir Leitch.

Of the entire number of candidates, 490, little more than one-third, passed, of whom twenty-six were in honours.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION, JULY, 1877.

First Division.—Arthur Reed Ropes.

SECOND B.A. PASS EXAMINATION.

William Arnold Statham, Herbert William Trenchard, Edward Sprague Weymouth.

SECOND B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

Logic and Moral Philosophy.—W. A. Statham, second in first-class honours, taking the University College Scholarship of 50*l.* for three years; H. W. Trenchard, first in second-class honours.

Classics.—E. S. Weymouth bracketed first in second-class honours.

French.—E. S. Weymouth first in second-class honours.

FIRST LL.B. PASS EXAMINATION, JANUARY, 1878.

First Division.—Nathaniel Micklem, B.A., Thomas Scrutton, B.A.

FIRST LL.B. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

Jurisprudence and Roman Law.—N. Micklem first in first-class honours with exhibition of 40*l.* for two years; T. E. Scrutton third in first-class honours University Cambridge; Arthur Reid Ropes has gained an exhibition at King's College.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1877.

Of thirty-two candidates, all juniors, twenty-two passed, six in first-class honours, one in second class, eight in third. Eleven have satisfied the examiners in subjects generally, and one satisfied the examiners in preliminary and English subjects. Ten points of special distinction have been gained, Latin four, Religious Knowledge three, Mathematics two, English one.

J. S. Puckridge, of Hertford College, Oxford, has received his testament in moderations. N. Micklem, of New College, has passed first-class in the two public examinations for honours in the School of Jurisprudence. There were only two in first class. He has the honour of being the first Mill Hill boy since the reconstruction of the school who has taken a first class at Oxford. He has also obtained a Scholarship of 50*l.* at Lincoln's Inn for International Law and Constitutional History.

Mr. Wills here commenced his work, awarding the good-conduct prize to Edward Pearce Powell, and a second one, subscribed for by the boys, to Joseph Robson Tanner, who was disqualified for the prize, as he had already taken it. Then there were prizes for those who had passed the Cambridge Local Examinations. The following were the

FORM PRIZES.

SIXTH FORM: Prizes given for passing the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

Joseph Robson Tanner, second in honours; Thomas Henry Field Laphorn, seventh in honours; Richard Pigott, twenty-second in honours; Roger Fison, in first division; Richard John Hodgson, in first division; Alexander Muir Leitch, in first division.

SENIOR FIFTH FORM (average age, 16 years 7 months). 1. Charles Herbert Bedells, age 16.2; 2. William Henry Andrew, age 16.1.

JUNIOR FIFTH FORM (average age 15 years 8 months). 1. Edward Barrett Moffatt, age 15.4; 2. Arthur Vincent Kingdon, age 15.3; 3. Percy Edwards, age 14.7; 4. Edmund Arthur Blaxall, age 15.5; 5. Edwin Scarborough, age 17.4.

MODERN REMOVS (average age, 16 years 4 months).

1. John William Carr, age 17.6; 2. Benjamin Albert Millard, age 16.8; 3. Henry Dewar Malcolm, age 17.1; 4. Frederic Richard Lovering, age 17.3.

FOURTH FORM (average age, 15 years 3 months).

1. Eustace Frederic Bright, age 15.9; 2. Richard Henry Weymouth, age 13.6; 3. Frank Dawson Laphorn, age 14.6; 4. Frederic William Hutchison, age 15.5; 5. George Sharpe Fisher, age 16.2; 6. George Augustus Weymouth, age 12.5.

UPPER THIRD FORM (average age, 14 years 1 month).

1. Herbert Stanley Ballance, age 13.8; 2. Arthur Morley Fletcher, age 14.6; 3. Herbert Moffatt Cook, age 14; 4. Arthur Butcher, age 14.5.

LOWER THIRD FORM (average age 14 years 2 months).

1. Thomas John Hughes, age 14.9; 2. George Kemp, age 11.10; 3. Richard Edgar Horsfall, age 13.10; 4. Malcolm Stuart Sinclair, age 13.4; 5. Archibald Douglas Hall, age 12.11.

SECOND FORM (average age 12 years 10 months).

1. James Arranice Johnston, age 11.5; 2. Arthur Lawrence Gaspar Mayral, age 12.10; 3. Harold Scarborough, age 12.0; 4. Josiah Goodman, age 12.6.

FIRST FORM (average age 11 years 9 months).

1. Matthew Pearce Powell, age 11.6; 2. Percy Goodman, age 11.3; 3. Albert George Day, age 12.7.

In addition, there were a large number of extra prizes; the first on the list being awarded to Owen Seaman for proficiency in languages, literature, history, and antiquities of ancient Greece and Rome. The last prize given was the gold medal for English History, won by Harold Harley. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Wills spoke of the time when he was there, a quarter of a century ago, as captain of the school. Since then, he admitted, the school had been much improved. He begged the successful competitors to remember, as Lord Carnarvon had recently said, that a prize was but a pledge of renewed effort, and concluded by saying that next year he should be happy to give 5*l.* as a prize, and that he would consult with Dr. Weymouth as to how it would be most usefully bestowed. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wills for presiding on the occasion.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CONGRESS.

Preparations have for some days been going on at Berlin for the forthcoming Congress. For several days workmen have been busy putting the rooms in order in the official residence of the Chancellor, the old Radziwill Palace, where the sittings will be held. French will be the official language of the Congress, as the delegates, with perhaps one important exception, are understood to be familiar with that language. Count Schouvaloff and M. d'Oubril left St. Petersburg for Berlin on Sunday night. Prince Gortschakoff, accompanied by Baron Jomini and Baron Fredericks, and several secretaries, left St. Petersburg on Monday.

A telegram in the *Pall Mall Gazette* dated Monday, says:—"It is expected that the work of the Congress will be finished by June 25 at latest. Prince Bismarck will then go to Kissingen. He will, however, return to Berlin at the assembling of the new Reichstag, in order to advocate in person the repressive measures which will be introduced for putting down Socialism. M. Waddington, who has arrived here, had a conference with Prince Bismarck last night. The Plenipotentiaries accredited to the Congress receive quasi-Royal honours. Sentinels are placed before their residences. Prince Bismarck expects to have an interview with Lord Beaconsfield after the arrival of the latter, at a quarter to eight to-night."

Carathéodori Pasha, who has been appointed first Ottoman Plenipotentiary at the Congress, will leave immediately for Berlin, where he will be joined by the other Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says the opinions expressed as to the duration of the Congress are purely hypothetical, and it points out that even when an agreement has been arrived at upon particular points of the San Stefano Treaty, various questions may be raised and discussed which will protract its sittings.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The Plenipotentiaries will be received on Wednesday in State audience by the Crown Prince. They will be conveyed to the Palace in State carriages. On Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, Congress will meet for the first time, and after the transaction of the necessary formalities, such as the verification of their relative *pleins pouvoirs*, and the appointment of the Congress officials, &c., the proceedings will be opened by Prince Bismarck, as President, submitting his memorandum of points or *résumé* of subjects to be treated directly by the Plenipotentiaries, each of whom will receive a copy of this document. Discussion even of a general and preliminary character, until the second meeting on Saturday, and the actual proceedings of the first *séance*, will be confined to the settlement of the question whether or not Congress shall, *proprio motu*, invite Greece to participate in its transactions. It is highly unlikely that Roumania or Serbia will obtain permission for their representatives to have access, directly or indirectly, to Congress, as I am assured that not one of the Great Powers is in the least disposed to advocate compliance with their entreaties to that effect. Congress will dispose of the main questions, leaving details of a topographic and financial nature to be dealt with by supplementary ambassadorial commissions of the *ad referendum* class, to which, as the task is neither light nor brief, they will be entrusted after Europe's Plenipotentiaries shall have concluded their share of labour. As far as I can gather, only two points are expected to present

grave difficulties—namely, the war indemnity and Antivari. Agreement upon all else would seem to be a foregone conclusion. The result of the Congress, it is anticipated here, will be far more favourable to Russia than appears to be imagined in England. If my information be correct, the fate of Bessarabia is sealed, and Russia will sit astride the Danube with the consent of Europe. She will also retain Kara."

A daily paper remarks that it is an ominous comment on the alternation before the Congress that military preparations continue. "Austria has placed six divisions of her army on a war footing; Russia still marches and countermarches troops, and hires wagons and cattle by the thousand; Montenegro, Serbia, and Roumania stand under their weapons, anxious or aggressive; and, indeed, the Congress will be held like one of those ancient gatherings at Branksome Hall, when the knights carved at meal in their gloves of steel, and drank the red wine through their helmet bars." It belongs to the same stern order of precautionary measures, perhaps, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is on the point of starting for Malta to review the formidable garrison of English and Indian regiments there, and that one of the finest squadrons ever collected, numbering some of our best turret and broadside ironclads, is at this moment rendezvousing off Portland."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that the impression of uneasiness in regard to the internal condition of the city continues. It is feared that there is a party still desirous of changing the sovereign. The appointment of seven Grand Viziers in six months and the frequent changes in other Ministries cause dissatisfaction. About fifty palace employés have been dismissed, and many arrests have been made. A change of sovereign, if not of dynasty, is imminent.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that Ghazi Osman has been appointed Marshal of the Palace, at the same time retaining his command of the army for the defence of Constantinople. Said Effendi, chief of the Military Household, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. Mr. Consul Fawcett has received Mr. Whitaker of the *Levant Herald*, into his own house, in order to secure him from arrest. Mr. Whitaker has received permission to remain in Turkey for another five days.

Complaints are made in several Constantinople telegrams of the conduct of the Bulgarians, who are stated to be pillaging Turkish villages and massacring the inhabitants. The Russians, one despatch says, are deaf to all complaints on the subject; but the Pera correspondent of the *Times* states that, acting upon stringent orders from General Todleben, the Russian military authorities are taking rigorous measures against Bulgar bands, having arrested several individuals, of whom three were taken redhanded and summarily executed.

A telegram to the *Times* states that the Porte has yielded to the Russian demands for the surrender of Shumla, but has not yet agreed to withdraw from Varna. The correspondent has been informed that not only Russia, but Germany likewise, hinted to the Porte that unless the fortresses were delivered up the invitation of Turkey to the Congress would be withheld. Hence, probably, the present compromise, resulting in the issue of the invitation. It is reported that the Sultan is in failing health, and becomes more and more capricious and difficult to manage.

In Friday's sitting of the French Chamber M. Waddington, in reply to a question of M. Léon Renault, explained the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question. France, he said, had invariably acted in favour of peace. With regard to the Congress, she had stipulated that the questions of Egypt, the Lebanon, and the holy places should be excluded from its deliberations. In conclusion, M. Waddington stated that the maintenance of peace was now almost a certainty. An order of the day expressing confidence in the statement of the Minister was then adopted unanimously.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted on Saturday the bill providing for the grant of 60,000,000 florins, together with several bills concerning the Austro-Hungarian compromise, in the form in which they passed the Lower House.

The statement that Roumania has prepared a circular expressing her determination not to abandon Bessarabia under any circumstances is confirmed. M. Bratiano, replying to the interpellation of M. Ghika, has announced that Roumania has not yet been invited to the Congress, but that she will plead her cause before the Powers, and ask the Plenipotentiaries not to come to a decision without hearing her. The Premier thinks that their adversaries will find some difficulty in supporting their pretensions, that no one will be able to maintain that Bessarabia does not belong to Roumania, and that Europe cannot force upon them an exchange of Bessarabia for the Dobrudacha. Roumania "simply pleads to be respected and to retain what she has possessed for centuries." To this rule she will remain faithful despite all menaces, and will never become the accomplice of an unjust settlement of the state of things in the East. A Constantinople telegram states that M. Bratiano is negotiating there for an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey, on the special invitation of the Porte.

The Russian Cabinet have confidentially informed Prince Milan that the majority of the Great Powers are opposed to the idea of Serbia becoming independent. The Congress will probably decide that Serbia shall remain a tributary principality, receiving as territorial concessions only Zvornik

and some districts about Novibazar. Nisch is not to belong to Servia. Upon these conditions Austro-Hungary will relinquish the idea of occupying Bosnia.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that an Imperial ukase has been published, fixing the number of men liable to service, to be called out this year to complete the military and naval forces, at 218,000.

The Indian authorities have been informed that for the present all necessity for the despatch of a second contingent of native troops to Europe has been removed.

The idea of mobilising the first Army Corps at Aldershot has now been entirely abandoned.

The *Daily News* announces the death of Mr. MacGahan, who was one of the special correspondents throughout the late war, and who has recently acted in a similar capacity in Constantinople. He also acted as special commissioner in the inquiry into the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. MacGahan died in Constantinople on Sunday of typhus fever. His funeral took place yesterday in Constantinople. The pall was held by colleagues of the deceased, and among the mourners were General Skobeleff and a large number of well-known persons of position, who attended to show their respect.

Last week a document was published which purported to be a memorandum from the Sublime Porte relative to the pressure exercised by the Russian plenipotentiaries during the negotiation of the Treaty of San Stefano. The Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs now declares positively that the Sublime Porte has never despatched any such document.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON TRADE UNIONS AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The Manchester papers of Monday publish a long letter from Bishop Fraser on the subject of the Lancashire strikes, from which the following is an extract:—"In the interests of labour as well as of capital I would invite the attention of both parties to certain phenomena which have come within my own knowledge or observation, and which I regard as typical. The iron trade of South Wales has disappeared, and Lord Aberdare told me, in his judgment, is not likely to revive. The look of the country is described to me by those who have seen it as being as desolate as if it had been overrun by a foreign foe. I was told two days ago by a man, himself once a miner and now the coachman of a Wiltshire friend of mine, who has friends in the smitten district, that the people are emigrating in all directions—as he expressed it, are being sent off by shiploads. 'What is the cause of this?' I asked, wishing to ascertain the man's view of the case. 'Oh,' he said, 'the strike; though I don't know what they struck for, for they were earning, many of them, 2l. 10s. a week; and twenty years ago, when I worked in the pits from five o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock at night, it was only with a 'scrabble' that I could make my pound or five-and-twenty shillings.' At any rate, whether my informant's view of the case is correct or not, here is a district, once the home of a thriving and remunerative industry, now reduced to the condition of a wilderness. A month ago I travelled up to London with the managing director of one of the largest engineering works in Manchester, himself well known as a man of the highest intelligence and capacity for business. 'What are you doing?' I asked. 'Not much,' he answered. 'We have reduced our number of hands, and I don't know how much longer we may have anything to do for those who remain. We have just had to refuse an order that would have been worth £45,000.' 'Why,' I asked with some surprise. 'A foreign railway company invited us to tender for twenty locomotives. We offered to build them for 2,200l. each; the company would only give 2,000l. There was not much profit to be got out of the transaction, but to keep the men employed we were willing to have undertaken it if we could save ourselves from loss. So we called the heads of departments together, who are all working by piecework, and asked them if they would help us to accept the order by reducing in fair proportion the wages that were being paid to them, so as to leave some small margin of profit to the shareholders. They to a man refused, and we had to decline to enter into a contract which would have been worth 45,000l.' I am not able to estimate how much of this sum represents the loss in wages to the men, whom it would probably have kept in constant employment for half a year. It may now have gone into the pockets of some foreign competitor, whose existence Mr. John C. Fielden and the great body of the operatives seem utterly to forget or ignore. I was informed recently upon authority that seemed to me sufficient that Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. are sending the pig iron which they have made into Belgium to be manufactured into girders, rails, &c., and to be re-imported into this country for use, simply because the work can be done quite as well and more cheaply there than here. Mr. R. W. Dale, in his 'Impressions of America,' published in the *Nineteenth Century* for April (p. 769), asserts distinctly that 'in Birmingham itself merchants are importing from the United States such articles as axes, hay-forks, and agricultural implements of nearly every description, sash-pulleys, and 'small castings' of many kinds, although it is estimated that freight and other expenses add 17 or 18 per cent. to the cost of the goods; while 'the Lowell manufacturers, who are aghast at the prospect of free trade, are actually sending cotton cloth to

Manchester, and in American retail stores cotton goods are marked at a lower price than that at which goods of the same quality could be sold in Liverpool or London.' He expresses a 'doubt whether if the protective duties were swept away to-morrow our own manufacturing industry would receive at once the general stimulus which some sanguine persons might anticipate. Leeds and Bradford might become more active, but that the Lancashire and Birmingham manufacturers would recover their old place in the American market seems extremely improbable.' These instances and forebodings could easily be multiplied, if it were necessary; but I think that what I have said is enough to show that the operatives' theory of the present depression of trade—that it is solely due to over-production—is not a complete account of the case; while of course if to any extent it is due to foreign competition, anything that enhances the cost of production at home—as working short time must do—throws the advantage still more into the hands of our competitors abroad. Indeed, it is the one fact of this foreign competition so seriously imperilling our position as a manufacturing nation in the markets abroad, and even, if Mr. Dale's 'impressions' are true, in the market at home, that presses itself home to my mind as the great motive that ought to stimulate both parties in the present strife to a speedy reconciliation of their differences. Whatever in a moment of temper and resentment either the masters on the one hand or the men on the other may say about their inability or their reluctance to enter into trade relations upon terms of mutual confidence—the master denouncing the tyranny of trade unionism, the men replying with an attack upon the 'insatiable greed of the capitalists'—it cannot be to the permanent interest of either party that the trade of this country should pass into foreign hands. It seems a groundless and irrational fear in the mind of operatives that the 'federated employers' are making 'in this lock-out 'the first of a series of attacks upon the different branches of trade organisations throughout the United Kingdom,' with the object of breaking the whole system down. It would be an absurd idea to think that trade unionism, which is only a particular form of the principle of combination—the instinctive resource of the weak against the strong—could be put down by a policy of this kind. Even if temporarily defeated, it would be certain to rise again by its inherent vitality as a weapon of defence. But it is quite certain that of trade unionism, as of all weapons, both a good and a bad use can be made. If trade unionism is used to obtain by fair and equitable means fair and equitable terms from the employer for the employed, no just complaint can be made against it; if it is used merely to raise wages, irrespective of the quality and the cost of the work done, often to the deterioration of the one and the enhancement of the other, nothing can be more indefensible, and in the long run more mischievous, to the true interests of those who resort to it."

It is stated that throughout the cotton district a feeling is growing that this will be the last week of the strike and lock-out. If the mills are opened next week it is expected that a large number will resume work.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SUPPLY.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the scope and significance of the additional restrictions which the Government are seeking to impose upon the foreign meat supply. The general impression seems to be that it is only cattle that it is proposed to slaughter at the ports of debarkation; but this is an entire mistake. What the fifth schedule of the Duke of Richmond's bill declares is that this provision is to apply to "foreign animals," and a reference to the interpretation clause will show that by the word "animals" is meant—"except where it is all other ruminating animals, and swine"—unless "otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep and goats, and this definition is kept in mind there will be some risk of missing the real gravity of the Government proposals. If the importation of goats and swine were altogether prohibited our food supply would not be affected to any appreciable extent, but we receive so large a number of sheep from abroad that any measure calculated to harass and injuriously interfere with that branch of the trade ought to meet with the most jealous scrutiny. Last year we imported 872,159 sheep, and, considering the strong line which the Government have seen fit to take, the natural supposition would be that among these animals a great deal of disease had been detected. As a matter of fact, however, of the large total of 872,159, only 2,990 were found to be suffering from any sort of contagious disorder—1,567 being cases of foot and mouth disease, and 1,423 cases of sheep scab. And the country is expected to accept this as a sufficient justification of the sweeping enactment that foreign sheep "are not to be moved alive out of the wharf" at which they are landed! As to the effect upon imports of enforcing slaughter at the ports, the Duke of Richmond has triumphantly cited the fact that although German sheep were placed under this ban at the commencement of last year we received from Germany during the twelve months nearly 162,000 in excess of the number sent to us in 1876. This is quite true; and it is true also that the exports from France which were scheduled during the same period showed an increase of 540. But the duke was not quite candid in his treatment of the facts

which he had before him. He omitted to state that there were two other countries—Belgium and Holland—which, as regards sheep, were placed in the same position as France and Germany, and with this result, that in the imports from Belgium there was a deficiency in 1877 of nearly 192,000, while in the case of the Netherlands the falling off was close upon 150,000. In other words, we have to balance an increase of, in round numbers, 162,540, against a loss of 342,000—a fact, the meaning of which ought to be obvious even to the Duke of Richmond.

Epitome of News.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales were present on Thursday, at a ball given by Her Majesty to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. Lord John Manners, Dr. Robertson, and Dr. Profit were invited.

On Sunday morning Divine service was conducted at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Principal Tulloch. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Royal Household were present.

The Queen and Court are expected to leave Balmoral for the South on Friday, the 21st, or Monday, the 24th instant.

The Duke of Cambridge left London for Malta on Monday, in order to review the native Indian troops who arrived there lately.

Sir Charles Du Cane, late Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed to the Chairmanship of the Board of Customs.

The Prince of Wales is again at Paris, and on Saturday His Royal Highness received a numerous gathering of the British jurors, after which he inaugurated the Canadian trophy.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived at Potsdam. On his return to England he will be accompanied by Prince Frederick Charles and his consort.

On Thursday evening a State concert was given at Buckingham Palace, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and other members of the Royal family were present.

Both Houses of Parliament on Friday adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. The Commons will reassemble to-morrow, the 13th inst., and the Lords on the 17th.

Lord Beaconsfield, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry, left London early on Saturday afternoon, en route, by special train and steamer, for Berlin. His lordship slept at Calais on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded on to Brussels, where he was entertained in the evening at a grand banquet given at the palace in his honour. On Monday evening Lord Beaconsfield reached Cologne.

The Marquis of Salisbury started for Berlin by express boat from Dover on Monday night.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes:—"A strong belief has been prevalent for some days that the Premier would dissolve Parliament in the autumn, in order to secure a new lease of power if possible; but now it is supposed that he will not appeal to the country until he has succeeded in carrying out, by the aid of his existing majority, certain schemes which he contemplates. It is rumoured that when the Prime Minister returns from his mission to Berlin, he will, as a mark of her Majesty's special favour, be created a duke."

Mr. W. H. James intends to move for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of the Imperial and Colonial relations with the native tribes of South Africa.

Mr. Rylands has the following notice of motion down for to-morrow evening:—

To call attention to the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, all future treaties between this country and foreign Powers, under which this country is engaged separately, or in conjunction with any other Power, to interfere by force of arms or by armed demonstration or by the contribution of any military contingent or pecuniary subsidy to attack or defend any Government or nation with reference to its internal arrangements or foreign relations, or on any other contingency whatsoever, ought to be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament before being ratified, in order that an opportunity may be afforded to both Houses of expressing their opinion upon the provisions of such treaties.

Mr. Bright, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of condolence passed by the Manchester City Council on the death of Mrs. Bright, expresses his grateful thanks for the kindness shown to him. He can say very little of what he has felt, and now feels, of the sympathy which has been expressed to his family and himself. So far as sympathy can in any degree lessen the burden of affliction, they have had that solace to its widest extent. He is especially grateful to the members of the City Council for their remembrance of him in this time of trial.

In view of the new charter, enabling the University of London to confer degrees on women, and the increased demand for the higher education of women, the council of University College have determined to provide for them systematic instruction in regular college classes. In most subjects the junior classes for women will be distinct from those attended by male students. The senior classes will more generally be open to both sexes, and those classes which are already open to both—as fine art, philosophy of mind, &c.—will remain so.

The charge of selling poisonous violet powder came again before the magistrates at Epping on Friday. After some further evidence had been given, Mr. Poland asked that the defendant King might be committed for trial at the assizes on three charges of manslaughter—the killing of the three children named Martin, Sears, and Harrington, cases in which it had been shown that the violet powder contained a large percentage of arsenic. The defendant, who reserved his defence, was then committed for trial, but was admitted to bail.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., speaking at Maidstone on Saturday, alluded to the enormous expenditure going on throughout the world on military objects. The constant danger of war—for we never seemed to have a true peace, but only a series of truces—and the gradual alienation of one nation from another, were very discreditable to the common-sense of Europe. They might hope that the Congress would be the beginning of better things, and he was sure they would be deeply indebted to the eminent statesmen who would represent this country if their efforts led to a general reduction of armaments.

Of the seven prisoners placed upon their trial at the Central Criminal Court for conspiracy and fraud in connection with the Albion Life Insurance Company, the jury, on Saturday, found Wood, Northcott, Thompson, and W. Shaw guilty of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences; Slinker, guilty of conspiracy only, and recommended him to mercy; George Shaw and Thomas Shaw they acquitted. Upon each of the three first-named prisoners the judge passed sentence of five years' penal servitude; upon W. Shaw two years; and upon Slinker nine months' hard labour.

A week or two ago Mr. Geo. Dixon, chairman of the Birmingham School Board, announced his intention of resigning that position, in consequence of the slight put upon the Board by the action of the Birmingham Town Council in resolving to limit the selection of governors for King Edward's Grammar School, under the new scheme, to members of its own body. On Friday a memorial bearing 12,000 signatures, was presented to Mr. Dixon urging him to reconsider his determination, and remain in the School Board. Mr. Dixon expressed his thanks to the requisitionists, and stated that in deference to their wishes he would withdraw his resignation.

Now that the battle over the Cattle Plague Bill is about to begin in the House of Commons, the matter is being seriously taken up by the country. Various meetings have been held condemning it, though the farmers, of course, have also met cordially to praise it. The Manchester Liberal Association on Friday passed resolutions strongly condemning the proposals for the regulation of the cattle trade, by which the importation of foreign cattle will be seriously restricted. The compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of debarkation is specially denounced as an "unnecessary and vexatious addition to the powers at present existing for the suppression of contagion, and will, by diminishing the food supply of all classes of the people, raise the price of meat for the benefit of one class only.

A meeting of German residents of the East-end of London was held on Friday, when a resolution was passed expressing the deepest regret and indignation at the dastardly attempt on the Emperor's life, and assuring His Majesty of their sincere wishes for his speedy recovery, their continued allegiance to his throne, and their deep interest in the welfare of the Fatherland and heartfelt sympathy with its rulers.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, Sir Charles Reed presiding, the debate on mixed education was resumed and concluded in favour of Mrs. F. Miller's motion instructing the School Management Committee that no male teacher be in future allowed to take charge as the head teacher of the girls' department of a school without the special permission of the board being first obtained. Miss Taylor drew attention to the decision of the School Management Committee to issue a new letter of directions to teachers respecting religious instruction, and submitted a motion forbidding the issue of any fresh directions to the teachers on that subject as a violation of the compromise agreed upon in 1871. Mr. Peek moved the previous question, which, after a discussion, was carried by a large majority. The board adjourned over Whitsuntide till June 26.

The imports into the United Kingdom during May amounted to 31,000,000, against 34,000,000 in the same month last year. The exports amounted to 16,000,000, against 17,000,000 in May, 1877.

At Torquay, on Thursday, two daughters of Mr. Taylor, a clergyman staying at Babbiscombe, were drowned by slipping off the rocks on which they were playing at Watcombe. Before they could be reached by bystanders they had sunk.

The harvest prospects in Ireland at present are said to be very encouraging. The potato crop, it is added, has not for many years been anything like so promising as it is at present.

On Friday night, says the *Bristol Mercury*, a brilliant meteor was observed passing over the city, from east to west; it was at a very low altitude, and passed almost in a horizontal position. It was very brilliant, of a bluish flame colour, apparently about a couple of yards long, sparks flying off at the end. It finally burst like a rocket over the city.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday says the broken unsettled weather and low temperature of the past week have retarded vegetation, and

seriously jeopardised the prospects of cereal crops on the heavy lands. The agricultural situation is causing farmers greater anxiety every day. Complaints of discoloration are rife in England and France. In Scotland a similar state of things exists.

A bazaar in aid of the Stanley Hospital was opened on Monday in Liverpool by Lord Derby, who spoke of the necessity of such institutions for the working classes, with many of whom, as things stood, it was hardly possible to put by sufficient to meet the enormous expense caused by serious illness, especially when it was the head of the family who was ill, and to whom it was a mere mockery to talk of making any considerable provision for the future.

The Shah has arrived in Paris, and on Monday he paid a visit to the Persian section of the Exhibition. In order to remain incognito he went in European costume, and thus escaped observation.

One hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and nine persons visited the Paris Exhibition on Sunday. On Monday the number present was nearly 200,000.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Empress of Russia is suffering from fever; but by the last accounts her health has begun sensibly to improve.

A monument to the Italian statesman Farini was unveiled on Sunday at Ravenna. The King, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and one hundred public bodies were represented at the ceremony. Signor Minghetti and Signor Cairoli were the principal speakers.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, has arrived in Brussels.

The reports received up to the present time by the commission of inquiry into the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst* tend to show that the accident was solely due to the misunderstanding of an order which was correctly given by the officer in charge.

At Lisbon on Saturday night there was a violent shock of earthquake, accompanied by a storm of wind, and much alarm was caused.

The termination of the Cuban insurrection has been celebrated at Havana by the performance of a "Te Deum" in the presence of the Captain-General and the chief civil and military authorities. The Madrid Government has granted an amnesty for all press offences, and orders have been sent to the Governors of the fortresses to set free all Creoles undergoing sentence for rebellion.

The Czar has announced his intention of paying a visit to his uncle the Emperor of Germany on his way to Ems, towards the end of June.

In the French Senate on Saturday the Government obtained a victory over the party of the Duc de Broglie and M. Buffet. A hostile order of the day in connection with the subject of the reelection of the senators whose term will expire at the end of the year was rejected by 140 to 133 votes.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome states that, among the sealed papers left by the late Pope to be transmitted to his successor, letters from Victor Emmanuel to Napoleon III. have been found showing a *modus vivendi* would have been established between the Pontiff and the Italian Government, and a Concordat signed, had it not been for the events of 1870.

On Saturday, Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, on behalf of the Viceroy, opened the railway bridge over the Sutlej at Adamwahn. The bridge is one of the greatest engineering triumphs in India, and has been named "The Empress," by the desire of the Queen.

The details of the recent earthquake in Venezuela just received show that the flourishing town of Cua was completely destroyed, and at least 300 lives were lost.

A telegram of Friday's date, from Havana, states that the negroes under the orders of Vincente Garcia, and all the insurgents of the Eastern Departments, have surrendered to the Spanish authorities, thus finally ending the Cuban insurrection. Great preparations were being made to celebrate the return of peace.

Sandhill, according to the latest news received from the Cape, is again suing for peace to the Government, which has demanded an unconditional surrender. The rebels are reported to be breaking up. Upon the northern border, however, the natives are openly hostile.

Two brothers left Boston on Saturday in a boat called the *Nautilus*, 19 feet 2 inches long, for Havre.

Minister Falk consents to remain in office for the present.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Vera Sassulitch is imprisoned at Schlüsselberg, which is situated on a small fortified island in the Neva, at its efflux from Lake Ladoga.

The latest news from the Gold Coast, per the British and African steamship *Roquette*, is to the effect that the King of Dahomey intended to refuse the payment of the balance of the indemnity imposed by England, 200 puncheons of oil. It fell due in the middle of May. In consequence of these rumours Her Majesty's ship *Pioneer* had gone up to Fernando Po to bring Consul Hopkins to Dahomey, for the purpose, it was understood, of having a palaver with the King.

A short time back an agricultural society offered a premium for the best mode of irrigation. By mistake the word "irrigation" was printed "irritation"; and thus it came about that a number of farmers sent their wives to claim the prize.

Miscellaneous.

THE FREE LIBRARY MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the ratepayers of Kensington was summoned on Friday evening last to establish a free library for the district. James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., presided. Out of 26,000 ratepayers sixty attended, though the meeting was summoned by advertisement in the metropolitan and local press, by public notice on all the church and chapel doors in the parish, and by other means. The Rev. Horrocks Cocks, F. Wright, Esq., J. Jordan, Esq., Mr. Neill, and others spoke in favour of the scheme, but advocated an adjournment to July 8. Mr. Heywood has supported a free library at Notting-hill for some years past at the cost of 500*l.* per annum; and Mr. Cocks stated that it was not honourable that one gentleman should be so heavily taxed for the public good.

FATAL BATHING ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Edward Spender, founder and chief proprietor of the *Western Morning News*, was drowned on Sunday evening, together with his two sons. They had gone for a walk to Whitsand Bay, five miles from Plymouth, and bathed on the sandy beach. When they were still in water only about four feet deep a wave broke over them and they were not afterwards to be seen. A brother-in-law of Mr. Spender's, a surgeon, was in the water also, but could render no help. The coastguards believe that the wave shifted the loose sand on which Mr. Spender and his sons stood, and drew them into an under-current. They could all swim. The bodies have not been recovered. Mr. Spender resides at Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, and was at Plymouth on a brief visit.—Two young men, named William Carrick and John Barker Nicholson, belonging to Newcastle-on-Tyne, who had gone on a visit to Tynemouth yesterday afternoon, engaged a machine, and went into the sea to bathe. After being in the water a short time they were carried out by the current from Long Sands, and before they could be reached they were drowned. Both bodies have been recovered. At Fleetwood a boat capsized on Monday, and six persons were drowned; and at Rhyl, on Friday, a similar accident caused the death of three boys.

VICTOR HUGO AND THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.—Victor Hugo has written the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans:—"You are imprudent. You remind those who may have forgotten it that I was educated by a Churchman, and that if my life commenced in prejudice and error, it was the fault of the priests, not mine; that such education is pernicious; and that up to nearly forty years of age, as you observe, I was under its influence. I dwell not upon this, as I incline to eschew useless details. You insult Voltaire, and do me the honour to abuse me. Be it as you will. We are two individuals, between whom the future will judge. You say that I am old, and insinuate that you are young. I think you are, for the moral sense seems to be so inchoate in you that you make a reproach of that which is to my honour. You pretend to give me a lesson. By what right? Who and what are you? Let us come to the point, and compare your conscience with mine. France was free. One night a man traitorously seized and gagged her. If a nation could die, that man would have killed France. He deadened her sufficiently to reign over her. He began his reign, for reign it is called, by perjury and massacre. He maintained it by tyranny, despotism, and a vile parody of religion and justice. He was at once monstrous and little. For him were sung *Te Deum*, *Magnificat*, *Salvum Fac*, *Gloria Tibi*, &c. Who sang them? Ask yourself. He trampled under foot his oath, equity, probity, the glory of the national flag, the dignity of man, the liberty of citizens. The prosperity of this man shocked the human conscience. This lasted nineteen years. During all that time you were in a palace, and I was in exile. I pity you, monsieur."

LORD DUDLEY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Earl of Dudley, in acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at a recent Liberal meeting at Dudley, approving his views on the Government policy, says:—"To that policy, which, if it has not brought about a European war, has at least kept up the menace of it with all the terrible uncertainty arising from it, is to be ascribed the paralysis of all material interests throughout the kingdom, the outbreaks, the suffering, and the consequent warfare between capital and labour, with the ruin that it has entailed on thousands. That, however, which must be considered to be the greatest ground for reproach is, that the great middle class of the Empire, under the senseless delusion that the honour of the country is involved in thwarting Russia, will not speak out. There are real British interests which are sensibly affected, and what is more are by such outbreaks as the present visibly declining year by year, never to regain their lost vitality and importance, notwithstanding which those that know and feel the truth of this the most and to whom it comes most home, make no sign, nor will they utter any sound to control a Government whose only—one and sole—object is to restore by diplomacy to barbarous Turkey that which she has lost in a war that she insisted on bringing upon herself. For this there is no present remedy. As long as the country consents to be taxed to the tune of many millions on false pretences, and the specious plea of vindicating the prestige of the country in Congress by preparations for war, those who will not consent that the revenues of the Empire shall be squandered to set the Turk on his throne again must be content to wait till wiser

counsels prevail; but while they wait England's inner life is waning fast."

WHIT MONDAY.—The enjoyment of the holiday-makers on Monday was somewhat interfered with by the thunderstorm and showers in the afternoon; but the number of people who made holiday during the day was enormous. The resources of the railway, steamboat, and tramcar companies were taxed to the utmost, and every place of public entertainment was crowded. The Great Western Railway carried 30,000 persons from London to its country stations between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon at three o'clock. The Great Eastern took out of town on Monday 60,000; and the London and Tilbury line conveyed 10,000 persons to Gravesend and Southend. Over 54,000 people went to the Crystal Palace; 31,963 to the Zoological Gardens (which was about 10,000 fewer than last year); 57,000 to Kew Gardens, which were opened at ten o'clock in the morning; 15,763 to the South Kensington Museum (about 4,000 fewer than last year); 12,000 to the Royal Horticultural Gardens, which were opened at a charge of 2d.; over 8,000 to the British Museum (a falling off of nearly 4,000 compared with last year); 6,000 to the Royal Academy; and 2,528 to the Tower. Over 8,600 persons visited the State apartments at Windsor during the day, and there were more than 13,000 visitors to the Aquarium at Brighton. All the parks and open spaces in and near the metropolis were thronged; 15,000 or 16,000 persons went to Lord's ground to see the cricket-match between North and South; the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League, about 20,000 strong, went in procession to Hyde Park and held a meeting there, which was addressed by Cardinal Manning and others; and at the East-end there was a Tichborne "demonstration," which ended with a meeting in Victoria Park, at which Dr. Kenely was present. Several thousand persons went up the Thames to a temperance fête held by permission of the Duke of Westminster and Mr. W. H. Grenfell in the grounds of Cliveden and Taplow Court. Two or three of the metropolitan Volunteer regiments also held field-days; the London Rifle Brigade went to Wimbledon, and the Queen's Westminsters to Burnham Beeches.

SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—Moresby churchyard, near Whitehaven, is becoming notorious for disturbances at Sunday funerals. A few months ago a row took place through the curate refusing to bury a man; and last Sunday the Rev. Bailey Wallace, vicar of Moresby Church, refused to bury a child of Mr. Johnston, innkeeper, Parton. The child died on Thursday, and notice was given to Mr. Wallace. Several friends had been written to and asked to the funeral on Sunday, but Mr. Wallace was inexorable, stating that he would bury the child on Saturday or Monday, but not on Sunday. Advice was taken, and Mr. Wallace was then informed that the funeral would be at Moresby at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday some two hundred persons assembled in the vicinity of Moresby to see if he would carry out his threat. A disturbance was apprehended, and several policemen were present. The funeral cortege arrived at Moresby about four o'clock. The gates and church were fastened. The coffin was lifted over the gates. It was then found that the grave had been filled up. Mr. Wallace was asked repeatedly if he would inter the child. He refused unless Mr. Johnston would apologise and withdraw the expression "queer fellow" which Mr. Johnston had previously called him. Johnston refused. Spades were sent for to Moresby Hall, and the grave was re-opened, Mr. Wallace informing the man that he was doing an illegal act. Johnston told the man that he would stand between him and danger. The coffin was then lowered into the grave, and Mr. Gibbs, a member of the Congregational Church, Parton, obtained a chair, placed it against the wall outside of the churchyard, and read the burial service. While all this was going on the crowd used violent language towards Mr. Wallace. He was afterwards hooted in the village, and scarcely anyone attended his church at night. [The *Manchester Guardian* says that the vicar's dislike is well known in the neighbourhood, and thinks it is a pity that the villagers do not reconcile themselves to a restriction which now obtains in many large towns as regards both churchyards and cemeteries, and which has been advocated by ministers of religion of all denominations.]

BEACONSFIELD AND GLADSTONE.—DIFFERENCE OF TEMPERAMENT.—The London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*, writing on Friday, says:—"To see Lord Beaconsfield you would not think that his mind was much burdened with the cares and complications of this great subject. I saw him yesterday afternoon slowly sauntering along the footway between Downing-street and Pall Mall. His air was that of a man to whom time is of no consequence, and who has not much in the world to think about. He was looking round him and enjoying the softness of the air and the gentle recreation of a walk through the streets. It is no uncommon thing to meet the noble earl sauntering along the half-mile of pavement, making on foot, at the age of seventy-four, a little journey through a very busy part of London, that almost any other Minister, deeply engaged in public affairs, would drive through as fast as horses could carry him. Mr. Gladstone, as everybody knows, is fond of walking, and is often to be met in Parliament-street, but his mode of locomotion and his aspect are wholly the reverse of those of the Premier. The member for Greenwich walks rapidly, and is intensely preoccupied, as if he had a

mental task to perform while doing half a mile of walking which there would be no opportunity of performing at any other time. To look at Lord Beaconsfield yesterday afternoon, only forty-eight hours before his departure on this great international mission, you would think that every conceivable point of difficulty had been satisfactorily settled so far as he was concerned, and that the Prime Minister had now only to wile away his time until his departure. In the appearance of this distinguished peer of the realm and chief adviser of Her Majesty, there was something to be seen of the brilliant young buck that he was upwards of half a century ago. He wore the palest and freshest-looking lavender kid gloves of the cleanest and tightest fit, and he was buttoned up to make the best of his shape, as he has made the best of it for nearly three-quarters of a century. As he walked he met the eyes of those whom he encountered, and seemed to take an interest in observing, as he might easily observe, who recognised him and who did not."

TERRIBLE PANIC IN A THEATRE.—The details of a terrible panic in a theatre, attended with the loss of nearly 50 lives, are reported in the *Times of India*. A well-known Parsee theatrical club from Bombay had been entertaining the public at Ahmednagar with their performances, and owing to the novelty of the thing large audiences were obtained. On Saturday night, the 11th ult., the house was unusually crowded. The play was over by ten o'clock, and the audience were laughing over the humours of an amusing farce, when suddenly a bursting, crackling noise, which increased to a roar as it neared them, was heard from the lower end of the temporary theatre. Then arose a cry of "Fire," which deepened into a terrible shriek when it was seen that the ceiling was already in a blaze. For a moment the audience were paralysed with fright, but as the flames spread a furious rush was made for the little entrance. The flames descended rapidly. Old and young jostled each other towards the door, shrieking and crying. Some fought like wild beasts. Many fell and were trampled under foot. The whole pavilion quickly filled with flames, and by the time three-quarters of the audience had escaped the strong easterly wind caught the flame, and carried it like a scorching sheet of fire across the interior of the booth. By this time, though the door was still blocked with a struggling mass, most who were able to move were safe, but the others lay yelling and groaning in the agonies of an awful death. The European residents ran to the spot at the first alarm, and eased the block at the doorway by pulling the front row of the crowd bodily out as best they could and with tremendous efforts. The whole fire did not occupy more than five minutes; but as the scorched and wounded people were pulled out from near the entrance and passed into the open air it seemed an eternity before the flames died down sufficiently to enable the rescuing party to drag the dead out of the centre of the auditorium. About forty victims, one-half of whom were native soldiers, were dragged out of the flames, who had either been burnt to death, or had more mercifully been suffocated by the smoke. Their bodies were literally roasted. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Victoria Company, more fortunate than their audience, escaped, without any loss of life, but all their accessories and costumes were consumed. The total of deaths, according to the latest accounts, amounts to between forty-seven and forty-nine. Several families are rendered destitute and helpless, and in many instances a family has lost two and even three of its members. A well-to-do Marwari perished with his two sons, leaving only one member of the family behind, his widow.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred near Wigan on Friday at one of Messrs. Evans and Co.'s collieries, known as the Wood Pit, at Haydock, near Wigan, by which it is feared over 200 lives have been lost. The pit consists of two mines—the Ravenshead and the Florida. There were 250 men in the pit at the time of the explosion, eighteen of whom were in the Ravenshead mine and the remainder in the Florida. The eighteen men in the Ravenshead were got out immediately after the explosion, but one of them died on his way home, and the others were much affected by the after-damp. The two mines are connected by a tunnel, and it was in the workings beyond this tunnel that the explosion occurred. Gangs of explorers went down at once, and found the dead horses and men on every side fearfully burned and mutilated. As no powder is allowed to be used in it, no explanation can at present be given of the causes of the disaster. At two o'clock on Saturday morning the gas had become so powerful that the Government inspector, Mr. Headley, was compelled to order the furnace to be put out for fear of firing the mine. At that time the explorers ceased to explore, and they confined their operations to the neighbourhood of the bottom of the shaft, where they cleared away the debris and took advantage of that hour for bringing up the dead bodies and having them conveyed away to some out offices of the colliery. Some of the rescued men are so bad that their lives are despaired of. A jet is being used to restore the ventilation, but at present it can hardly be said to be satisfactory, and scarcely any hopes are held out of any more bodies being reached. The cause of the disaster is not yet known, and, in fact, the survivors are as yet unable to give much information. All they can say is that they heard an explosion, and they shortly afterwards succumbed to the after-damp. The pit was supposed to be thoroughly

safe, and was worked on the most approved system. Every precaution had been taken; the fireman had been down as usual before the colliers descended, and he reported the mine free from gas. None of the collieries owned by the Messrs. Evans are connected with the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Fund; but the colliers have a small fund of their own, which it is hoped will be supplemented by public subscriptions. Everything that medical skill could achieve was done by the numerous doctors in the neighbourhood. Another account says:—One collier, who was in the workings at the time of the explosion, states that he and other survivors had to travel through after-damp for about 200 yards before they reached the bottom of the shaft. Another miner says: "When the shot went off I was praying. We had to travel through after-damp for a considerable distance before we reached the shaft. On the way I found a man on the road, and dragged him with me, and he was got out alive. I never heard so much praying in my life before."

MR. GLADSTONE ON ITALY AND THE EAST.—The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The Ministerial *Diritto* gives prominence to a conversation lately held between Mr. Gladstone and Signor Angelo de Gubernatis, the distinguished savant and professor of Oriental languages in the University of Florence. The conversation took place in London, and turned, first, on the domestic, and then on the foreign policy of Italy. Commenting on the relations between Church and State, Mr. Gladstone strongly urged the necessity of coming to a decisive issue, and was particularly earnest on the advisability of withdrawing the clergy from the influence of the Vatican, a result which would be obtained by each congregation choosing its own pastor, as had, indeed, been done in the diocese of Mantua. On the Eastern Question the right hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length. He deplored the mischief done at St. Petersburg, and principally in London, by the journals and politicians of the war party, in causing a state of the public mind calculated to make a pacific solution of the question most difficult, and to render a war, should it break out, not only sanguinary but infuriated. He blamed England's attitude towards Russia as determined by panic and not by real and grave political apprehensions. She is possessed by the dread of being attacked and destroyed by any other nation which seems capable of lessening her power or affecting her security. Time was when she held France as an object of terror; when she was uneasy as to America's intentions; then she was afraid on account of Belgium; and next on account of Germany. Shadows seemed to haunt her everywhere. "Let us suppose for a moment," said Mr. Gladstone, "that among the conditions of peace between Germany and France had been comprised the cession of Pondicherry to the former Power; England would immediately have been agitated by representations that her commerce was in danger, that her resources were struck at, and her moral and material power threatened. In presence of Russia at this hour, England," continued Mr. Gladstone, "is disturbed as if she were on the eve of an invasion; indeed, I heard that at the London University (*sic*) they were subjecting the students to military exercise, so as to be able to defend the country as volunteers or national guards, while enrolments are being made and the number of volunteers already inscribed amounts (according to report) to 200,000." This panic has not the slightest basis in fact, and Mr. Gladstone cherishes the hope that the common sense of the English people will prevail and cease to be fluttered by shadows. The Government, by declaring that it admits full liberty to the ships of all nations to navigate the Bosphorus, has taken a decided step towards peace, and has thus, in part at least, compensated the public of Europe for the unwarrantable calling out of the Indian troops. Mr. Gladstone, concludes Professor De Gubernatis, deplored that step as hazardous for England herself; because if those troops should be victorious they would be too strong for the Government; and, if conquered, they would provoke insurrection."

Gleanings.

A man in New York has a watch which he says has gained time enough to pay for itself in six months.

Silence is not always golden. The oyster is continually getting into broils and stews, and he is quiet enough.

Young ladies are opposed to the telephones. They say they do not care to have a young fellow whispering in their ears with his mouth twenty miles away.

A Highland Sunday-school boy was asked by the superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yes, sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

If the adage, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," were generally carried out, it strikes us that some people we know would be dreadfully fond of their neighbours.—*New York Commercial*.

Mr. P. sent his two boys to a friend's until the peril of an impending earthquake should be past. In a few days he received this letter—"Please take your boys home, and send down the earthquake."

SUCCESS IN A LOTTERY AND ITS RESULTS.—Lotteries are very common on the Continent, especially in Italy. They are not unknown in France. Some

time ago there was one called the "Loterie du Lingot, d'Or." The winner of the big "nugget," worth 18,000*l.*, was a humble vine-dresser of Burgundy, who at once bestowed 2,000*l.* as a thank-offering in building a new church for his village. Then he set off for Paris to enjoy himself with his wife, two daughters, and three sons. At the end of a year these good people had run through every centime of their fortune; and on returning to his village the vine-dresser was happy to accept the post of sexton and beadle in the church which his pious munificence had reared.

A SENSIBLE DOG.—Here is an anecdote that comes to us all the way from Australia:—Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kilmaleum parish, says John Frazer, I was using whisky bitters for my stomach's sake. One day I dipped a piece of cracker in it, and gave it to the dog. He ate it, curling up his lips to avoid the taste. Ere long he became tipsy—he howled most piteously, and naturally looked up into my face as if for help. He began to stagger and fall like a drunken man. He lay on the floor and howled until the effects of the drink wore off. This was supreme folly—it was wicked. The dog never forgot the trick. Whenever after I went to the press for the bottles he hastened to the outside of the house. One day, the door being closed, he sprang with one bound through a pane of glass, to get outside the door. So much for the wisdom of the dog—infinity surpassing foolish drinking men.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—They were in a railway-car, journeying to Chicago. On the opposite seat was a man of commanding figure, massive brow, and thoughtful expression. "What a fine countenance, James! I wish I knew his occupation." "Maybe he's a lawyer, Amelia." "No, he's not a lawyer. There is too much benevolence in that face for a lawyer." "He may be a banker." "Not a bit of it." "A man with such a heavenly expression couldn't content himself with money-getting. His aim in life is higher than that." "Do you think he's an editor?" "An editor with such a face! An editor, saying hard things about everybody, ridiculing long dresses, and abusing his mother-in-law! An editor, cutting and slashing his enemies, skinning public men indiscriminately, and mercilessly slaughtering his best friend for the sake of a three-line paragraph! No, James, he's a philanthropist. He's a Christian minister, or a learned professor, spending his life for the good of mankind. His face plainly indicates that he is all that is noble, pure, and true." "I guess you are right, Amelia. I'll take your word and his face for it." At the next station an inquisitive farmer took his seat beside the man with the noble brow, and asked him about his vocation. Amelia held her breath and listened to the reply. It was this—"I keep a saloon and meat shop. My wife sells beer, and I do my own butchering."

THE PHYSICAL ACTION OF THE MICROPHONE.—Professor Hughes read a paper on the above subject before a meeting of the Physical Society, held on Saturday afternoon at the Science Schools, South Kensington. The author, in the course of his paper, said that the problem of the microphone being solved, it required only to observe the general considerations to produce an endless variety of microphones, each having a special range for resistance. The tramp of a fly or the cries of insects required little range, but great sensitiveness. For a man's voice the surfaces were under a far greater pressure than for the movements of insects. As yet he had found no such insulator for sound as gutta percha was for electricity. Caoutchouc seemed the best, but he had never been able by its use to prevent the microphone from reporting all it had heard. The question of insulation had now become one of necessity. If they could insulate it so as to direct its powers on a single object they would be able to investigate the object undisturbed by the pandemonium of sounds which at present the microphone revealed where they thought was complete silence. However simple the microphone might appear to be at the first glance, it had taken him many months to bring it to its present state. He and Dr. Richardson had been experimenting on lung and heart diseases, and although the application by Sir Henry Thompson was more successful, he did not doubt their ultimate success. There was also hope that deafness might be relieved, and there was hardly a science which would not be benefited where acoustics had some direct or indirect relation. Throughout the whole of his investigations he had used Professor Bell's wonderful sensitive telephone instrument as a receiver. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Professor Hughes.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

EPPS'S CACAOINE (Quintessence of Cacao).—Cacaoine is not so rich as chocolate, or substantial as prepared cocoa, but when made is a very fluid beverage, with an almond-like flavour, clean to the palate as tea, and refreshing to a degree, owing to the volatile action of the set free active principle of cacao, theobromine. Cacaoine is the one stimulative warm drink that affords sterling support to the system. Each packet is labelled "James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

GALLAWAY—KEMPLAY.—June 5, at the Presbyterian Church of England, Withington, near Manchester, by the Rev. Charles Moinet, M.A., William Fleming Gallaway, youngest son of the late James Gallaway, Glasgow, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of William Kemplay, Newby House, Withington.

DAFFORNE—EDWARDS.—June 5, at Marc-street Chapel, Hackney, John James, son of J. Dafforne, of Crickethfield, road, Clapton, to Helen Crichton, daughter of H. Edwards, of Tudor-road, South Hackney.

JACOB—CLARK.—June 6, at the Friends' Meeting House, Reading, George N. Jacob, Esq., son of William B. Jacob, Esq., of Rathmines, Dublin, to Mary A., daughter of the late Thomas E. Clark, of Margate, Kent.

WILSON, MURRAY.—June 6, at John Knox Presbyterian Church, Stepney, by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Forest-hill, assisted by the Rev. David Barnetson, of Roslin, cousin of the bride, James Wilson, of 47, New-road, E., to Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Alexander Murray, of 27, St. Thomas-road, Hackney, minister of the above-named church.

PALMER—YEAL.—June 6, at the Congregational Church, Ringwood, by the Rev. J. Dunlop, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Summers, John Charles Palmer, son of John Palmer, of Emsworth Lodge, Shirley, Southampton, to Elisabeth Maria, eldest daughter of Frederic Veal, Ringwood.

CRANKSHAW—PLACE.—June 8, at Rusholme Road Chapel, by the Rev. Alexander Thornton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. William Place, uncle of the bride, of Patricroft, David, only son of Mr. Levi Crankshaw, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. John Place, all of Manchester.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER.—June 4, at Ebor House, Margate, the Rev. Henry William Butcher, Minister of the Congregational Church, aged 45.

WALLIS.—June 7, at Folley House, near Braintree, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Wallis, formerly of Camberwell, Surrey.

THE Medical profession are now ordering Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, because it contains more nutritious and flesh-forming elements than any other beverage, and is preferable to the thick starchy Cocoa ordinarily sold. When you ask for Cadbury's Cocoa Essence be sure that you get it, as shopkeepers often push imitations for the sake of extra profit. Makers to the Queen. Paris depot: 90, Faubourg St. Honoré.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg, therefore, to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

VIOLET INK.—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Violet Dye will make a pint of beautiful ink in one minute by simply adding "hot water." Why not use this beautiful and economical preparation? In a painful of water small woollen or silk articles can be dyed in ten minutes. Judson's Dyes, 24 colours, sixpence per bottle. Sold by chemists and stationers.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor Oil nor Pomade with either.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's Zyl-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair-dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Advertisements.

PERSONS having SPARE CAPITAL to INVEST can obtain first-class Securities, yielding from 10 per cent. and upwards, in real property, for sums ranging from £50 and upwards.—Apply, H. C. Soden, Esq., Solicitor, 28, Budge-row, Cannon-street.

TO CONGREGATIONALISTS.

FOR SALE, a Detached Gentleman's RESIDENCE, delightfully situated in one of the most picturesque villages in Kent; one-and-a-half hour's journey from London; half-mile from the railway station; near to an old-established Independent Cause, where the resident would find a sphere for usefulness. The residence is at a nice remove from the road, very conveniently arranged, and contains:—In basement, cellar; on ground floor, entrance-hall, dining-room, drawing-room, breakfast-room; on the first floor, six bedrooms, dressing-room, w.c., and bath-room; the offices are very convenient; coach-house and stable. The grounds are charming, and planted with choice shrubs, with fountain, conservatory, fernery, vinery, cucumber house, &c. There are two walled-in kitchen gardens, planted with the very best wall fruit trees.—For particulars apply to W. Day and Sons, estate agents, Maidstone.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE, inconvenience, or expense, in DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, RESTORED by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD:—

REVALENTA ARABICA

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures chronic indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away, and the feverish and bitter taste on awaking, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell of tobacco or drink. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat. It is likewise the only recognised food to rear delicate infants successfully, and to overcome all infantine difficulties in teething, weaning, measles, fevers, restlessness, diarrhoea, eruptions. The 2s. tins are forwarded post free to all parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2s. 4d. in stamps.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Thirty years' well-deserved and world-wide reputation of Du Barry's Food has led a certain class of speculators to puff up all kinds of Faginaceous Foods. However, Mr. Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., author of "Advice to a Mother," analysed 13 of these, and declared DU BARRY'S FOOD to be THE BEST.—Likewise Dr. B. F. Routh, physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, declares:—"Among the vegetable substances Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is the best," and that "under its influence many children affected with atrophy and marked debility have completely recovered. They thrive admirably upon it, and sleep soundly all night."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' incredible miseries from chronic dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, low spirits, debility, and swellings all over to double my natural size—miseries I endured, and for which I tried the best advice in vain. Since 29th March last I have lived entirely upon DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD without taking any meat. It has done me a great deal of good, and I never felt so well in my life as I do now, all the swelling having left me; I have lost all nervousness; I sleep well, and feel happy. Indeed, my friends say I am like a new man—nothing like what I was before I took your food. Pray make any use you like of this letter, and accept my very best thanks.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, CHARLES TUSON.—Monmouth, 30th August, 1876."

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.—"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick; I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' inscribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food.—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.—Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1859."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSUMPTION, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—Bonn, July 19, 1852.—"Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a combined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine and Practical M.D."

CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COM-PARET, Parish Priest, St. Romaine-des-Isles."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, 1lb., at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 34s.; 576 cups, 64s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.—They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., Limited, No. 77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 26, Place Vendôme, Paris; 16, Rue Montague de la Cour, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 25, Louisen Strasse, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

EMPEROR LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

52, Cannon-street and Queen-street, London.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

CHAIRMAN—J. F. BONTEMS, Esq., C.C.

Seventy per cent. of the profits given to the Assured
Quarterly payments for a sum payable at death, or, if
living, at a given age:—

	£100.	£500.
Age 21.....	9s. 6d.	£2 7s. 6d.
" 25.....	10s. 6d.	£2 12s. 6d.
" 30.....	11s. 11d.	£2 19s. 7d.

Claims paid within fourteen days after proof of death.
Policies made payable during lifetime without extra charge.
Special forms of insurance, by which part or whole of the
premiums may be borrowed and the policy kept in force, or
the whole may be withdrawn with interest.

Second-class lives insured on an equitable principle with-
out extra charge.

Endowments for children, or at a given age.

Special tables for members of building societies. Fire
Insurance at usual rates.

Immediate annuities granted for the following sums
deposited:—

At	£100.	£200.	£300.	£500.
Age. 75	£17 13 6	£35 7 0	£53 0 6	£88 7 6
70	£14 3 2	£28 6 4	£42 9 6	£79 15 10
65	£11 13 5	£23 6 10	£35 0 3	£58 7 1

For Agencies, Insurances, or further information, apply to
EBENEZER CLARKE, F.S.S., Secretary, 52,
Cannon-street, London, E.C.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPEROR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

for the year ending March 31st, 1878.
The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the City
Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on Wednesday,
June 5th, 1878, Deputy J. F. BONTEMS, Esq., presiding.
The Secretary, EBENEZER CLARKE, F.S.S., read the
report, which stated that during the past year 245 Policies
had been issued, with annual premiums of £2,007 16s. The
total number of Policies issued from the commencement of
the Society was 16,620, amounting to £1,611,770.

The Claims had been 92 in number, amounting, with bonus
additions, to £7,579, less in number and amount than those
of last year.

The total Claims paid since the establishment of the Society
amounted, with bonus additions, to £95,524.

The sum of £1,815 had been added to the Life Assurance
Fund.

The Directors recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. and
a bonus of 1 per cent. on the share capital paid.

The Directors congratulated the Shareholders on the
increase of the funds of the Society and the diminished
claims, and relied on the cordial support of all interested in
the Society to extend its advantages.

The CHAIRMAN said that, considering the times had been
disastrous to that particular class amongst which the Society
had done a good business—the respectable trading and
middle classes—the business done had, perhaps, been as
much as might be reasonably expected. The Assurance
Fund had been increased by nearly £2,000, which was, in
fact, about the annual increase during the last five years.
The claims had been less than year, and the reduction was
satisfactory, because it answered the objection that the number
of claims would go on increasing year by year, whereas
they had been less by £2,900 than they were the year
before. The number of policies that usually lapsed considerably
reduced the amount of losses. Another good thing, he
thought, was the reduction of the deposit account by about
£1,000, believing it was better to increase the capital and
reduce the deposit account. He was glad that the Directors
were adopting that course. The expenses had been less by
£240, and there was no doubt they could do more business
without increasing the office expenses. Another improve-
ment had been effected in the average amounts of the
policies. The premiums derived from new business exceeded
£2,000. The Directors were determined to make the Society
a great success; and he was quite sure it would soon be done
if all connected with them would show their interest by in-
troducing new business. It would be well also to increase
the number of the Shareholders. He did not care so much
about each Shareholder taking a larger amount of shares—
the Directors were prepared to do that themselves—but he
should greatly prefer to extend the number of Shareholders,
and thus widen the connections of the Society, and increase
its influence throughout the country. It was not well to
have a larger capital than necessary, because that meant a
larger payment for dividends every year. He had much
pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report.

Mr. N. J. POWELL seconded the motion, and said it was
a matter for congratulation that the Assurance Fund con-
tinued to increase, and that the claims had been less. He
was satisfied they would go on progressing if the shareholders
and policy holders would do their best to increase the number
of insurances.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Directors
retiring—Messrs. Alfred J. Larking and Edward S. Pryce—
were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. LARKING, in returning thanks for his re-election, said
he felt thankful that the Directors were careful; if they
erred at all he would rather they erred on the side of caution.

Mr. PRYCE, in returning thanks for his re-election, said he
thought the day was not far distant when the Society would
take a bolder policy. The Society had been, in common with
others, exposed to loss from intemperance, and some of their
friends feel very strongly on that prolific source of evil. In
his opinion, it was one of the greatest evils of the country,
and it specially affected insurance offices. They suffered
from its effects immensely. Against these things they must
endeavour to protect the Society. There were signs that,
with peace, there would be a time of commercial prosperity,
and he hoped that office might reap some considerable benefit
from it, and that next time they met they would be able to
report a large accession of business. He would do all he
could to bring about that result, and he trusted they would
be backed up by the hearty goodwill and efforts of the agents
and policy-holders.

Mr. GEORGE F. LARKING proposed a vote of thanks to
the Directors for their care and seal in the interests of the
Society, and moved that the sum of £400 be presented to
them for their services during the past year.

Mr. LAW, of Manchester (representing a great many
friends in the North), in seconding the vote of thanks, said
the Society had done well in adding to the Reserve Fund.
It was progressing in the right way. They did not deal in
millions, and so could not expect to compare with those
enormous sums put by in the large and old offices, but
their responsibilities were not so great. Comparing the two
balance-sheets, he found the expenses were less, and it
naturally followed that if £2,000 had been added to the
Reserve Fund at less expense it must be good business.
The claims in his district had always been paid within four-

teen days after proof of death, and sometimes less. Many
had been caused by intemperance. Their Board of Directors
were everything that could be required in regard to respect-
ability, conscientiousness, and ability, and his clients had
every confidence in them.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting on behalf of his
colleagues and himself for the vote. They always did their
best for the success of the Society. He might say that their
friend, the Rev. F. Trestrail, F.G.S., had written that "he
was extremely sorry he was not able to be present, having an
important engagement in Somersetshire."

Mr. SPRIGGS, in proposing a vote of thanks to the
Directors, said that up to the present time this year the
business was considerably in advance of the same period last
year, and he was sure that many of the agents were working
very hard. They had a large number of agents friendly to
the Office, and if they could only induce them to work,
persistent personal efforts would accomplish much.
The Directors had taken steps to bring before the
public generally the specialities of the Society. One
was the method of dealing with lives that appeared
to have a tendency to disease, either in themselves
or their families, and could not on that account be insured in
the ordinary way. They could meet many of those cases
equitably and with safety to the office. They accepted them
at ordinary rates, but with the proviso that if they died within
the first few years their premiums, with interest, were
returned; while if they lived over the stipulated time the
Society paid the full amount assured. A large majority lived
over the probationary time, and obtained all the advantage of
a first-class insurance at ordinary premiums. Their Savings
Bank Insurance was also very valuable. A person had
£5, £10, or £100, which he would like to invest
if he could have it at call. For instance, if a man, aged
thirty-two, deposited £100, and died next year, the
Office paid his representatives £200. Or, if he lived a
month, and wanted £20 or £30, or the whole sum deposited,
they let him have it at a moderate interest. While, if he
required the whole amount, he could withdraw it at any time,
with three per cent. interest.

Dr. CROFT proposed the re-election of Mr. G. F. Larking
and Mr. James Jones as Auditors, and that the sum of ten
guineas be voted for their services.

Mr. J. E. ALGER seconded the vote. He had noticed
many remarks about over-caution on the part of the
Directors, but they must excuse the Auditors if they erred on
that score, as the greatest care was what they wanted from
them. The Emperor Office was always well spoken of by
those who knew it, and the better it was known the more it
was respected.

Mr. G. F. LARKING returned thanks for himself and
colleague, and

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to their esteemed
Secretary, combined with one to the Agents and Staff. It
had been a source of great satisfaction to him that they
had never experienced any trouble from the Secretary or
Staff, and very little from their Agents. They had done
their work in an honourable and straightforward way.

Mr. DIBBY seconded the motion, and the vote was carried
with acclamation.

The SECRETARY, in acknowledging the compliment, said
that the business during the year had not been so large as
might have been expected, but they must not be discouraged,
but do all they could, by extra efforts, to obtain a larger
number of proposals in the future. He was very glad that a
considerable addition had been made both to the Assurance
Fund and the Capital, and that both were still being in-
creased. It was matter for great congratulation that in the
twenty-fourth year of the existence of the Society, only
forty-nine per cent. of premiums received had been paid in
claims. He found that year the deaths were twenty-three
less than were expected, and about £2,000 less in amount.
That being the case, they could congratulate those still
living on the pleasure of contributing to the general good.
The policies surrendered, in many cases arising from the great
depression of trade, were to be regretted. It was one of the
worst arguments that a man could use for giving up a policy
of insurance, that "trade is so bad." It was the last luxury
which ought to be given up, because there was no time when
his health was more likely to be affected; and as he could
always borrow a sum on his policy which would give him an
equal amount to the surrender value, there was no necessity
for giving up the policy. The claims paid evidenced the
value of insurance. On looking over those paid last year by
the Society, he found they had paid £300 on the death of a
missionary, £400 on that of an engineer—quite a young
man, £300 on the case of a gentleman connected with the
Press, £100 on a mariner, and £100 on a miner. All these
cases were instances of early death, and show the mistake of
persons relying upon other sources of annual income to make
a certain provision which, in case of their early decease,
they did not obtain except by insurance. He happened, that
morning, to meet with the Report for the year 1873, in which
the remarks of his revered father, while in the chair, were
recorded. They formed a very fitting close to his remarks.
He revered his memory and many of his words, and they
would excuse his quoting them. He then said, "He wanted
to see the business of the Office very much increased, and
they wanted, not only the Agents, but every gentleman,
whether Director, or Shareholder, or Insurer, to do what he
could, in his own local circle, to promote that end. There
was no need to be discouraged. On the contrary, there
appeared every probability of more sanguine expectations
being realised. It was always a pleasure to be associated
with an institution which had for its object, not merely a pecu-
niary benefit, but also a benevolent and moral advantage."

EMPEROR FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1878.

The SECRETARY read the Notice convening the Meeting
and Minutes of previous Meeting.

The following Report was then read:—

Your Directors have the pleasure of reporting that this
Society continues to make steady progress. 1,083 proposals
have been received during the year for insurances, amounting to
£375,361. The Special Risks have, as heretofore, been reassured.
The claims and expenses for the year have not exceeded
sixty per cent. of the income.

The Directors recommend interest on the Share Capital at
the rate of five per cent.

The Directors, while congratulating the Shareholders on
the satisfactory results of the business of the past year,
desire to remind them of the important aid they can render
by recommending the Society to their friends.

The CHAIRMAN, Deputy J. J. BONTEMS, moved the
adoption of the Report. He said they were proceeding as
usual with this Society—reinsuring special risks. He
firmly believed the careful policy they had been carrying out
was the right one.

Mr. A. J. LARKING seconded the motion, which was agreed to.
Messrs. LARKING and PRYCE were re-elected Directors,
and the Auditors were reappointed.

The usual votes of thanks were agreed to, and the meeting
terminated.

BENNETT,

65 & 64,
CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES

BENNETT'S
GOLD PRESENTATION
WATCHES,
FROM £10 TO £100.

CLOCKS

TO CLOCK
PURCHASERS.
JOHN BENNETT, having
just completed great altera-
tions in his Clock Show-Rooms,
is enabled to offer to pur-
chasers the most extensive
Stock in London, comprising
Clocks for the Drawing,
Dining Rooms, and Presenta-
tion of the highest quality and
newest designs at the lowest
prices.

JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK
MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—The THAMES
NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S.
WORCESTER, off Greenwich, Kent, managed by a com-
mittee of London shipowners, merchants, and captains.
Gentlemen's sons intended for the sea admitted from eleven
to sixteen years of age. The HALF TERM COMMENCES
June 18th. Terms and prospectus on application to W. M.
Bullivant, Hon. Sec., 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

THE ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC
ESTABLISHMENT, PITLOCHRY.

This magnificent Establishment is NOW OPEN for the
reception of Visitors.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to
WILLIAM ROY, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent.
Pitlochry, June 8, 1878.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of £40 and £50 per
annum, tenable for TWO YEARS, will be open for COM-
PETITION amongst Students for the Congregational
Ministry, who enter this College in September next.—
Application for admission should be made without delay to,
and all necessary information can be obtained from, the
Secretary, the Rev. F. Stephens, Birchfield, Birmingham.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
EAST HILL HOUSE, WANDSWORTH.

Head Mistress—Miss D'ESTERRE HUGHES.

Oral system. Education thorough. Room for a few Boarders.

Apply to the Head Mistress, or Rev. Chas. Winter,

Principal of St. John's Hill House Academy.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,
FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature ...	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR & Prof MORLEY, University Coll.
Botany ...	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language ...	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language ...	Dr. WEHE, Dulwich Coll.
Italian Language ...	Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.
Ancient and Modern History	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.
English Language ...	G. E. WEST, Esq.
Physical Geography ...	Prof. SEELEY, King's Coll.
Music—Theory, &c.	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ ...	Signor GARCIA.
Drawing and Painting	E. C. MILES, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application to THE PRINCIPALS.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE, FOREST
HILL, S.E.

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives a limited num-
ber of PUPILS to board and educate. The course of instruc-
tion includes the subjects required for the Oxford and
Cambridge Local Examinations.

The year is divided into three Terms. The Principal is
assisted by able masters in the various subjects of study.
The house is healthily situated on the highest part of Forest-
hill, and is complete in all its sanitary arrangements.
Special attention is given by the Principal to the religious
and moral training of the Pupils, as well as to their domestic
comfort. Particulars as to fees and references on applica-
tion.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. (Lond. U.)

Second Master—T. POWELL, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)

And Seven Assistant Masters.

Pupils prepared for the Cambridge Local and London
University Examinations, and also for Commercial life.
Three Pupils passed the last Matriculation Examination, and
one the last B.A. Examination of London University—all in
the first division. The excellence of the Dietary and of the
Sanitary arrangements is attested by the good health which
has prevailed. The playground, in the midst of an Estate
of 27 Acres, is supplied with Gymnastic Apparatus and
spacious Swimming Bath. Separate study rooms are pro-
vided for pupils preparing for examinations. Exhibitions
vary from £15 to £40 per annum.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL has been OPENED, in
a separate building and with separate playground, under
the care of Mrs. MILNE. Periodical examinations are
conducted by the Principal of the College.

Terms from 26 Guineas per annum.

For Prospectuses or further particulars apply to the PRIN-
CIPAL, as above, to Mrs. MILNE, or to the Secretary.

Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN, Taunton.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL,
MIDDLESEX.****HEAD MASTER—**

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; also B.A.; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

T. T. JEFFERY, Esq., B.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Peterhouse, Cambridge; 9th Classic in 1877.

ALFRED ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

ARTHUR ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commenced 2nd MAY, 1878.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

**THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
THAME, OXON.**

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Mrs. P. H. PEARCE

(Eldest daughter of Mr. J. Marsh, of Howard House School).

Mrs. Pearce has removed to the above spacious house, which is well adapted for school purposes, containing lofty school-rooms, and standing in its own grounds, which consist of large playground, garden, and croquet lawns.

In this School the course of instruction is on the most approved system of modern education, combined with the domestic comforts of a private family. Pupils from this School have successfully passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in honours.

References permitted to parents of present and former pupils. Terms 20 and 22 guineas per annum.

**OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS
SCHOOL**

(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. References to parents in all parts of England. Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

All the Candidates sent up from this School passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1876 and in 1877.

For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

**STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

**STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES
GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

SECOND TERM began THURSDAY, MAY 2.

EDUCATION.**ACKENDER HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.**

A thoroughly efficient School, situated in one of the healthiest districts of England. References.

C. STEWART, LL.D., Principal.

BELMONT, PRESTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Principal—Mr. BURCHELL OUGHTON, B.A.

School situated in healthy suburb of Brighton. Principal a Dissenter. In 1876 one pupil passed the Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours. Prospectus supplied on application.

Referees:—Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Angus, Dr. Allon, Rev. Paxton Hood, Rev. C. E. B. Reed, Rev. C. Bailhache.

**THE NORTHERN
CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,
SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.**

ESTABLISHED 1831.

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., Halifax, Chairman

W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.

J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.

Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal. Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms, which may be ascertained on application to the Secretary.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

**TETTENHALL COLLEGE,
STAFFORDSHIRE.****HEAD MASTER—**

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

There are five Scholarships connected with the College.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship £31 10 0

Junior Tettenhall Scholarship 26 5 0

Directors' Scholarship 26 5 0

The Shaw Scholarship 30 0 0

The Mander Scholarship 30 0 0

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises for use throughout the year, being warmed in cold weather. There is a well-equipped gymnasium, and there are three good fields for cricket and football.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton. SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

ST. LEONARDS, HASTINGS.**TUDOR HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 50, WARRIOR SQUARE.**

Select Board and residence in a Minister's house. Home comforts.

For terms, address Mrs. J. R. Jenkins.

CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters, the Misses THORPE, assisted by Masters and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

**MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL, BROMLEY-
COMMON, KENT,** situate Twelve miles from London.

Pupils are carefully prepared for the various examinations by resident graduates. Several have passed College of Preceptors, and the South Kensington Science and Art. There are a few VACANCIES. Diet unlimited. Terms strictly inclusive, 28 to 30 guineas.—For testimonials, prospectuses, and views, address Dr. Gayfer.

LONDON HOUSE PROPERTY.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C., seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station. Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 fully paid-up Shares of £25 each, for the Purchase and Sale of productive and progressive House Property, and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

At a numerously attended Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Guildhall Tavern this day, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved that the Report and Balance Sheet be adopted, and the retiring officers re-elected.

The current interest payable to shareholders during the third year was fixed at SIX PER CENT. £10,370 was carried to reserve fund, after payment of all establishment expenses.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks, carried by acclamation, to the Chairman and the Board of Directors.

The remainder of the fourth issue, being 434 Shares, at £3 per Share premium, were by request all allotted to shareholders present, as also a part of the fifth issue of 4,000 Shares, at £4 per Share premium.

The fifth issue of 4,000 £25 fully paid-up Shares, at £4 per Share premium, are in course of allotment.

The current interest for the third year being SIX PER CENT., persons having these Shares allotted to them will realise five and one-sixth per cent. on their total investments, besides participating in the future benefits of the Company.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet, with share application form, and all other information, may be obtained of May 29, 1878. W. H. BASDEN, Secretary.

**THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK
INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).**

Established 1872.

Paid-up Capital £500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

5 per Cent. for ONE Year and upwards.

Less than One Year according to Bank rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached to the half-yearly interest.

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

Prospectuses and full information obtainable at the Office, 52, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO., Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE SIEGE OF TROY has been reproduced, with new Scenery and Effects; rendered by Mr. LIN RAYNE, supported by an efficient staff.—**THE CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN**, by Prof. FEPPER.—**CLAY AND THE POTTER**, by Prof. GARDNER.—**MODERN GUNS AND PROJECTILES**, by Mr. J. L. KING.—**CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE**, by Mr. W. R. MAY.—**BULGARIA**, by Mr. E. WILKIE.—**DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS FRIENDS**, by Dr. AVALLING.—**THE TELEPHONE**, THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, and TORPEDOES, by Mr. J. L. KING.—**HAYLING ISLAND, WHERE IT IS AND ALL ABOUT IT**, by Mr. J. L. KING.—Admission to the whole 1s.; Schools and Children under 10, 6d. Reserved Stalls (including Admission) 2s. 6d. Open at Twelve and Seven. Carriages at Five and Ten.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Special arrangements for Visitors to the Exhibition have been made by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR PROVIDING AGAINST

ACCIDENT BY RAILWAY OR STEAMBOAT
During the Journey to PARIS and Back.

A Premium of One Shilling Insures £1000 if Killed, or £8 per week if laid up by Injury during the Double Journey.

POLICIES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS may also be effected for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE MONTHS, on moderate terms.

Apply at the Booking Offices of the Southern Railways, or at the

Head Office: 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES REQUIRING
MOURNING.**

MESSRS. JAY, being in direct communication with the manufacturers of the goods they supply, save their customers all intermediate profits, and sell goods by the piece at wholesale prices.

TRAVELLING ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. JAY have a staff of Assistants specially engaged to wait upon ladies at their homes, either in town or country, to submit goods for inspection, all of which are marked in plain figures, and sold at the same price as if purchased at the warehouse in Regent-street.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD.—Ladies who at this season of the year wear black habitually, will find JANUS CORD, at 1½ guineas the full-dress length, one of the most economical and best fabrics manufactured for dresses.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE,
REGENT STREET, W.

**PIANOFORTES,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS,**

At wholesale prices (for cash). Pianofortes, 7 octaves compass, 18 guineas; American Organs, full compass, 10 guineas; Harmoniums, 3 stops, 6 guineas. All in elegant Walnut Cases. Warranted best make. Write for Illustrated Price Lists and Testimonials to G. LINSTRAD, Manager.

COBDEN PIANOFORTE COMPANY,
18, EVERSHOLT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN,
LONDON, N.W.

**BENNETTS AND BENNETTS'
HIGH-CLASS****PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, & ORGANS**

Are supplied at Special Prices for Cash (spring from 25 to 50 per cent.).

Tone, Touch, and Style—Beautiful.

Mechanism, Improvements, and Construction—Perfect. Opinions of Press, Testimonials, and Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post free.

86, GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.

STEEL PENS, warranted quality, Manufactured by

GEORGE W. HUGHES, 56, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM. THE GALVANISED PEN, No. 413; EXTRA STRONG METAL SKEDADDLE, No. 3-6; OLD ENGLISH PEN, No. 6; BANK OF ENGLAND PEN, No. 48; COMMERCIAL PEN, No. 355; BANK PEN, No. 356; SPHYNX PEN, No. 9; SCHOOL PEN, No. 347; and BUSINESS PEN, No. 453, give universal satisfaction. Maker of JOSEPH RUDHALL and CO.'S PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN, ENGBROSSING PEN, No. 34, and SILVER STEEL PEN, No. 330.

Sample Box, assorted kinds, for Seven Stamps.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

DRAFTS ISSUED upon Adelaide and the principal Towns in South Australia. Bills Negotiated and Collected. Money received on Deposit at agreed rates.

Apply at the Office, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

**THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL
RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.****HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR
TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND
FOR FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY
WITH SAFETY.**

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Deposits received at varying rates of interest for stated periods, or repayable on demand.

Current Accounts opened with persons properly introduced, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office hours, from 10 to 4; except on Saturdays, when the Bank closes at 2 o'clock. On Mondays the Bank is open until 9 o'clock in the Evening.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, may be had on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT Manager.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE,
LONDON, guarantee the purity of all articles of
their manufacture.

PURE MALT VINEGAR of uniform
strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart
bottles.

PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.

CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES,
an exquisite compound of sweets and sour.

SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in fancy tins
and jars.

MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE,
GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY
SOUPS.

JAMS and ORANGE MARMALADE made
from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY in bottles, Orange,
Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavours.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, distilled from
the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon,
Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Genuine Manufactures bear their names and address
on the labels, and may be obtained of Grocers
and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

HOOPING COUGH.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.—The
celebrated Effectual Cure without internal Medicine.
Sole Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria-street
(late of 38, Old Change), London. Sold by most Chemists.
Price 4s. per bottle.

THE SCIENCE of WASHING.—The
Fortnight's Family Washing may be positively done
in Four Hours, as certified by numerous delighted
purchasers, by using Harper Twelvetees' World-renowned
"VILLA" WASHER, WRINGER, and MANGLE
(Three Machines in one), £5 5s.; or by Harper Twelvetees'
MAGIC PRIZE WASHER, 21s. The delight of thousands
of households. Carriage paid; free trial; easy terms. Harper
Twelvetees, Laundry Machinist, 40, Finsbury-circus, London,
E.C. Works, Burdett-road, Bow, E.

WHY RUN THE SLIGHTEST RISK when
Harper Twelvetees' world-renowned WASHING
MACHINES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, or MANGLES,
can be had for free trial at home, carriage paid to all parts?
No charge for trial; no risk; no obligation to purchase if
not approved; but if kept, easy weekly or monthly payments
may be arranged. Harper Twelvetees, City Show Rooms,
40, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.—Patronised by the
Royal Family. Analysed and approved by Dr. Hassall.
A daily bath prepared with this salt invigorates the system,
fortifies the constitution, braces the nerves, and prevents
cold. A teaspoonful must be dissolved in each gallon of water.
Sold by Chemists and Druggists in bags and boxes. Beware
of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT should be used in every
Nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are
there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very
young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and
boxes by Chemists and Druggists. N.B.—Particularly see
that each packet bears our trade-mark.

BORWICK'S FOUR GOLD MEDAL BAKING
POWDER makes Bread, Pastry, &c., light, sweet,
and digestible. Sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 2s. 6d.,
and 5s. packages, of which 600,000 are sold weekly.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respi-
ratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
thoroughly Recruits General Bodily Health and
induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Phys-
ical Forces.
Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capuled bottles, 4s. 6d.,
next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—
By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel
of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory.
It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing
incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all
Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its
original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfac-
torily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly
cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new
hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in
large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
—For restoring the colour of the hair.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid
combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly
when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating
the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the
heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fullness, often head-
ache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating,
unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dys-
pepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much
safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared
in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court
road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles,
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY. MR. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL be glad to forward a Pamphlet, gratis
and post free, which explains the most unique
system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural
teeth without pain, from his only London address—
57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
Opposite the British Museum.

NOTE.—Improved PRIZE MEDAL TEETH (London
and Paris) are adapted in the most difficult and delicate
cases, on a perfectly painless system of self-adhesion, extrac-
tion of loose teeth or stumps being unnecessary; and, by
recent scientific discoveries and improvements in mechanical
dentistry, detection is rendered utterly impossible, both by
the close adjustment of artificial teeth to the gums and their
life-like appearance. By this patented invention complete
mastication, extreme lightness, combined with strength and
durability, are insured, useless bulk being obviated; articula-
tion is rendered clear and distinct. In the administration of
nitrous oxide gas, Mr. G. H. Jones has introduced an
entirely new process.

TESTIMONIAL.

My Dear Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for
the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my
Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articula-
tion excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained
Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, to protect what I con-
sider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition
of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.
S. G. HUTCHINS.

By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.
To G. H. Jones, Esq.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE, KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-
increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the
British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are
especially noted for their strengthening and restorative pro-
perties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure
of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis,
Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula,
General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System;
whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy
occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.
The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d.
each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.
Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life
should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to
Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any
chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Con-
cerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles
observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person
who can read and think."

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to
give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases,
instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary
relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and
thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the
malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC
COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:
—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invari-
ably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in
cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the
greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct
to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not
only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and
strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the
most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption,
Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy,
and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all
respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby,
Chemist, Scarborough.

* * Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Dis-
eases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be
had gratis of all Chemists.

WASHING MACHINERY.
LAUNDRY FITTINGS.
DECLIVITY AND
OTHER
CHURNS.
SEWING MACHINES
& TOOLS
OF ALL KINDS
FOR HOUSE,
GARDEN,
DAIRY & HIGH
STABLE &c.
140, 142 & 143 HIGH
HOLBORN, LONDON.
THOS BRADFORD & COY.
SYRINGES.
WATERCANS.
WATER BARROWS.
GARDEN SEATS.
SPADES.
RAKES.
FORKS.
HOES &c.
OF EVERY MAKE,
EVERY SIZE.
CATALOGUES FREE ON
APPLICATION.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature—

Lea Perrins

which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

and without which none is genuine.

* * Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally.
Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having their Linens
dressed to perfection should supply their Landresses
with the

"GLENFIELD STARCH,"

Which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying
to the wearer.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome.
Universally recommended by the Medical Profession.
Dr. HASSALL says—"The Whisky is soft, mellow,
and pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.

PURE WATER.—THE LAST IMPROVE-
MENT. LIPSCOMBE and CO.'S PATENT SELF-
CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTERS are three times
more efficient and seven times more durable than any other.
More than Three Hundred Thousand are in use. 44, Queen
Victoria Street, and 69, Oxford Street. Removing from
Temple Bar. Old Filters reconstructed.

COAL.—COKERELL'S COALS.—Best Walls-
end, 21s. cash; Wallsend—Class B, 22s. cash; Best
Inland, 22s. cash; Inland, Class B, 20s. cash; Nuts, 18s.
Best Coke, 14s. Cash on delivery.

Central Office: 13, Cornhill.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S BEST WALLSEND.
—Bettou or Lambton, 24s.; Wallsend Seconds, 23s.;
best Wigan, 22s.; best Silkestone, 22s.; best Stafford, 21s.;
new Silkestone, 21s.; Derby Bright, 19s.; Barnsley, 19s.;
Kitchen, 18s.; Hartley, 18s.; Cobble, 17s.; Nuts, 17s.;
Steam, 20s.; Coke, 14s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Screened.
Depôts, Highbury, N.; Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Great
Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway, N.; South
Tottenham, N.; 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin,
N.W.; and 1, Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.

F. H. MIALI, 27, KING STREET, LIVERPOOL,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
FORWARDING AGENT

MORTGAGES PROMPTLY NEGOTIATED,
to any amount, upon
Landed Estates, Freehold and Leasehold Properties,
Building Land, Reversions, Life Policies,
Farming Stocks, Furniture, and all sound Securities.

INGLEDEW and GREY

(Established 1853),

12, FURNIVAL'S INN, LONDON, E.C.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S-EYE.

This Tobacco is now put up in 1 oz. Packets
in addition to other sizes, the label being a re-
duced fac-simile of that used for the 2 oz.
Packets. Also in Cigarettes, in boxes of 10
each, bearing the Name and Trade Mark of

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See
Deuteronomy, chap. xii, verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER,
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities,
cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds
it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted
free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution
of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial
to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL
CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to
any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.
Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

M^cCALL'S PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—PRIZE MEDAL.

F R Y ' S C O C O A .

Fry's Celebrated Caracas Cocoa, 1s. 4d. per lb.

BEST FOOD

The Most
Perfect Substitute for
Healthy Mother's Milk.

FOR

Supplied to the Royal Nurseries
and containing the Highest
Amount of Nourishment
in the Most Digestible and
Convenient Form.

INFANTS.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS; &c., EVERYWHERE.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINE for Families; GLOBE, 42s.; WEIR'S PATENT SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH MACHINES—COMET, 84s.; ZEPHYR, 63s. Hand or Foot. Machines Exchanged. Month's free trial. Easy terms of payment. Carriage paid. Samples, &c., free.

J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

"ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER will cut long or wet grass (as well as short and dry) without clogging. Is extremely light in draught, simple in construction, and not likely to get out of order. It can be used with or without Grass Box. Warranted to give satisfaction.

"ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER "is the quickest, most simple, and most efficient Mower ever used."—Gardener's Chronicle.

"ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER is especially adapted for Cutting Slopes, Steep Embankments, under Shrubs, and close up to Trees, &c.

"ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER. PRICES FROM TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS. Delivered carriage free to all stations. Illustrated catalogue and Testimonials post free on application.

"ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER. WILLIAMS & CO., LIMITED, Manufacturers and Patentees.

SELLING AGENTS:—

JOHN G. ROLLINS & CO., Old Swan Wharf, Thames Street, London.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London; and 21, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

PERRY and CO.'S Best Quality J PENS, 1s. 6d. per gross; Perry and Co.'s Raven Black J Pens, 1s. 6d. per gross; Perry and Co.'s Gilt J Pens, 3s. per gross. These Pens are well known for the soft and easy nature of their writing. Sold by all Stationers.

PERRY and CO.'S UNIVERSAL SCHOOL PENS, for Large, Round, or Small Hand, One Shilling per gross. Superior Qualities of School Pens, 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. per gross. These Pens are well worth the attention of all Schools, and they can be ordered through any Stationer.

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT COPYING INK PENCIL for Writing and Copying Letters without the use of Inkstand, Pen, or Copying Press, 6d. each, or post free 7d. Box of Leads, 6d. each. Sold by Stationers.

PERRY and CO.'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE CURRENT, containing more than 500 Woodcuts of ARTICLES suitable for SALE by Stationers and Fancy Repositories. Post free on receipt of trade card and 6d. in stamps.

PERRY and CO., Sole Makers and Vendors of the STOCKWELL CIGAR LIGHTER.—This clever and useful invention is now Ready for Sale, price 2s. Sold by all Tobacconists.—Wholesale, 19 and 20, Holborn-viaduct, London.

PERRY and CO.'S AMERICAN DRAWING SLATE.—The Tammany Bank. The Novelty Bank. The Rotating Transparent Slate. Stationers' Hardware.—Wholesale and Export, 19 and 20, Holborn-viaduct, London.

PERRY and CO.'S LAST NOVELTY.—The HOLBORN VIADUCT PEN.—This Pen is certainly the best ever offered to the Public at the price—viz., 1s. per gross. Sold by all Stationers.—Wholesale and Export, 19 and 20, Holborn-viaduct, London.

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT MANUGRAPH, capable of giving fifty copies from a single original letter, drawing, sketch, plan, &c. The copies are taken in an ordinary copying press by a process so simple that any boy or girl can work it. Price, with ink and supply of paper, letter size, 17s. 6d. Sold by Booksellers and Stationers.—Wholesale, 19 and 20, Holborn-viaduct.

DENOMINATION EXTENSION.

DESIGNS for CHAPELS and SCHOOLS, ARTISTIC and ECONOMICAL. Perfect in ACOUSTICS, WARMING, and VENTILATION.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, Architect, 36, Coney-street, York

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HOPGOOD & CO.'S NUTRITIVE and SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM has the Testimony of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to its "surprising" and "unfailing success." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Also Sedative and Cold Cream, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

TO THE DEAF.—The Rev. E. J. SILVERTON'S AURAL REMEDIES. Deafness relieved immediately, and cured ultimately. The Trumpet enables persons to hear at once, and the Medicine removes the cause of deafness. Thousands are being benefited.—Send for Papers and Testimonials to E. J. Silvertton, Baptist Minister, Albert House Park-street, Nottingham.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' SPRING CLOTHING

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, & BOYS.

65 AND 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS, having completed in all the Departments of their Establishment the necessary arrangements for the SPRING SEASON, beg respectfully to announce that the NEW GOODS are now ready for inspection.

SPRING SUITS.

BUSINESS, MORNING, AND TRAVELLING.

CLASS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
30s.	42s.	50s.	59s.	75s.	81s.	94s.	102s.	116s.	

VISITING, FROCK, AND CLERICAL.

—	—	—	68s.	83s.	91s.	104s.	112s.	130s.	
---	---	---	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	--

EVENING DRESS.

—	—	—	64s.	75s.	86s.	99s.	107s.	121s.	
---	---	---	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	--

SPRING COATS.

BUSINESS, MORNING, AND TRAVELLING.

17s. 6d.	21s.	28s.	33s.	47s.	45s.	55s.	60s.	70s.	
----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--

VISITING, FROCK, AND CLERICAL.

—	—	—	42s.	50s.	55s.	65s.	70s.	84s.	
---	---	---	------	------	------	------	------	------	--

EVENING DRESS.

—	—	—	38s.	45s.	50s.	60s.	65s.	75s.	
---	---	---	------	------	------	------	------	------	--

SPRING OVERCOATS.

DRIVING, WALKING, AND CLERICAL.

21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.	50s.	55s.	65s.	70s.	84s.	
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--

SPRING AND SUMMER.

21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.	50s.	55s.	—	—	—	
------	------	------	------	------	------	---	---	---	--

"ULSTER" AND TRAVELLING.

30s.	42s.	50s.	60s.	70s.	75s.	84s.	—	—	
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---	---	--

SPRING TROUSERS.

Tweeds, Doeskins, and every New Texture.

12s. 6d.	13s.	14s.	17s. 6d.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.	
----------	------	------	----------	------	------	------	------	------	--

WAISTCOATS.

Thibet, Drills, Tweeds, Superfines, &c.

7s.	8s.	8s.	8s. 6d.	11s.	12s.	13s.	14s.	15s.	
-----	-----	-----	---------	------	------	------	------	------	--

BOYS' SUITS.

The "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS.

16s.	20s.	24s.	28s.	31s.	36s.	40s.	—	—	
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---	---	--

Prices of Boys' Suits vary according to height.

The "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS (REGD.)

Are remarkable for their extremely durable qualities, resisting the hard wear of Youths and Boys to an extent ultimately resolving itself into an important economy in domestic expenditure. These Fabrics are equally serviceable for GENTLEMEN'S MORNING or TRAVELLING SUITS. Patterns Post Free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

SYDENHAM HOUSE, 65 AND 67 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

PIANOFORTES.

HAVESTAFF'S STUDENTS' PIANOFORTE, £20.

Seven Octaves. Plain and substantial.

HAVESTAFF'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL, Twenty-eight Guineas. In Italian Walnut. Trichord.

Instruments Tuned, Repaired, and taken in Exchange on Liberal Terms.

F. HAVESTAFF, 56, JERMYN STREET, St. James's

THE GEM PORTABLE COOKING STOVE requires no Brickwork, and is a Cure for Smoky Chimneys. For Warmth, Comfort, and Economy it has no equal. A Lady writes: "It is the most wonderful little stove ever invented; one scuttle of coal lasts three days!" Price, 24 inches, with oven, 45s.; 30 inches, with oven and boiler, 65s. These and other sizes constantly in stock.—BROWN and GREEN (Limited), Manufacturers, 72, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Luton, Bedfordshire.

POPULAR STEEL PENS.

John Heath's oblique, turned up, and rounded pointed pens, golden coated, defying ink and rust, suit all hands and all work. Sold everywhere by Stationers in 6d., 1s., and one gross boxes; assorted sample box per post for 7 or 13 stamps. John Heath, 70, George-street, Birmingham.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c. Application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTHECON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DR. NICHOLS'

FOOD of HEALTH. 8d. per pound.

One meal a day would give Health to Thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT.

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS

Twenty Years' World-wide Reputation,

AND IS UNEQUALLED FOR

UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT WHITE'S MOO-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHITE'S MOO-MAIN LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

SILKS.

WILLIAM TARN AND CO.

Are now showing several large parcels of RICH BLACK SILKS (special make) Twenty-four Inches Wide.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
PER YARD.....	2/6½	2/11½	3/6	3/11½	4/6

Also, several parcels of RICH COLOURED GROS GRAINS in all the new colours.

WIDTH... 21 Inches.	22 Inches.	23 Inches.	24 Inches.
2/11½	3/11½	4/11½	5/11

Intending purchasers would do well to inspect these goods. Patterns sent free. Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt and careful attention.

W. T. and Co.'s premises are very extensive, and contain Ninety-six Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-four superficial feet of flooring, equal to ninety-six rooms of fifty feet long by twenty feet broad. The space is used as under:—

Silk, Lace, and Fancy	6,560 feet.
Dresses, Mourning and Costumes	16,375 feet.
Mantles and Bonnets	12,692 feet.
Furniture and Bedding.....	36,350 feet.
Carpets, Floorcloths, &c.....	13,537 feet.
Furnishing Drapery and Household Drapery.....	4,960 feet.
Packing Rooms and Stables	6,220 feet.

W. TARN AND CO.,

SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

165 TO 173, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY,

5 TO 17, NEW KENT ROAD,

66 TO 82, WELLINGTON STREET,

1 TO 13, ROCKINGHAM GARDENS,

LONDON, S.E.

HEAL & SON'S

SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF

is the best Spring Mattress yet invented.

HEAL & SON, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

[Catalogue Post Free.]

PEW FURNITURE.

THOS. BROWN and SON, Church Furnishers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. CUSHIONS, HASSOCKS, SEAT MATS. Estimates and Contracts Free.

COMPRESSED TEA.

Dry Tea subjected to Hydraulic Pressure contains 25 per cent. more strength than loose Tea.

The aroma more thoroughly extracted.

Ready weighed into quarter-pound blocks, and subdivided again into half and quarter ounces, thus insuring exactitude in giving out to servants.

Compressing Tea reduces the bulk 50 per cent, thus effecting a considerable saving in stowage space, and thereby reducing the freight.

Supplied in Bond for Exportation or Ship's Stores. Invaluable to Travellers, Tourists, Hotel Proprietors, Public Institutions, Squatters, Backwoodsmen, &c.

COMPRESSED TEA.

THE COMPRESSED TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), 36, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Bonded Warehouse, Butler's Wharf.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.
PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP

IS THE BEST FOR THE

TOILET, NURSERY, AND SHAVING.

Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

USED BY

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

AND SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS EVERYWHERE.

FOREIGN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

The 1st Issue for 1878 is Now Ready, viz.:—
GEBHARDT ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE APOCALYPSE, 1 Vol.; and
LUTHARDT'S ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL, Described and Explained, Vol. 3. (Completion.)
Annual Subscription for Four Volumes, demy 8vo, 21s.
Subscriber's Names received by all Booksellers.
Edinburgh: T. and T. CLARK, 38, George-street.

COMPLETION OF THE REV. DR. WADDINGTON'S CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY.

Just published, Vol. IV. in 8vo, pp. 672, price 15s. cloth.
CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY continued to the year 1850, with special reference to the Rise, Growth, and Influence of Institutions and the Inner Life of the Churches. By JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D.
Vol. I. 1200—1567; Vol. II. 1567—1700; and Vol. III. 1700—1800, price 15s. each—may still be had.
London: Longmans and Co.

Just published, price 4s. 6d.,

THE DURATION OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT, and other Sermons, by Rev. Charles Short, M.A., Ward Chapel, Dundee.
Dundee: J. P. Mathew and Co. Edinburgh and Glasgow: J. Menzies and Co. London: James Clarke and Co.

HODDER and STOUGHTON'S LIST:—

NOTICE.

THE NEW CHEAP EDITION

OF THE

Congregational Hymn Book

(INCLUDING THE SUPPLEMENT),

Will be Published on JULY 1st.

Price 1s., cloth, double columns.

NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS BY THE
REV. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster.

Just Published, Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.,

Comfort in Trouble.

Sermons and Outlines of Sermons preached in Westminster Chapel by Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN.

Principal RAINY'S LECTURES.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 5s.

THE BIBLE and CRITICISM. By the Rev. Principal RAINY, D.D., Principal and Professor of Divinity and Church History, New College, Edinburgh.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d., cloth,

EVOLUTION, the STONE BOOK, and the MOSAIC RECORD OF CREATION. By THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity; Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," "The Paradise of Martyrs," "The Bridge of History," &c.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.,

THE GREATEST OF THE JUDGES. Principles of Church Life Illustrated in the History of Gideon. By WILLIAM MILLER, M.A., Principal of the Madras Christian College.

Third Thousand, crown 8vo, 6s.,

SIR TITUS SALT, Bart.: His Life and his Lessons. By the Rev. R. BALGARNIE. With Portrait and Illustrations.

"Mr. Balgarnie has narrated his history with great good taste and admirable tact."—British Quarterly Review.

Now ready, post 8vo, 7s. 6d., with Illustrative Diagrams,

THE APPROACHING END OF THE AGE, Viewed in the Light of History, Prophecy, and Science. By H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Highbury House School.

Headmaster—R. JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B.,
Assisted by six resident masters.

Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English taught. The junior division trained by ladies. Delicate boys requiring a mild climate receive the greatest care.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. DUFF, the Lady Principal. The HALF TERM will commence JUNE 18TH.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GIRLS' SCHOOL, BISHOP STORTFORD.

Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN.

Pupils have been successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local and College of Preceptors' Examinations. In December last all the Candidates from this school, Eleven in number, obtained certificates. Two gained honours with marks of distinction in Music and French in the Cambridge Examination.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained of the Lady Principal or the Hon. Sec. the Rev. T. W. David, 4, St. George's-square, Upton, E.

Published by W. R. WILLCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. Burt and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, June 12, 1878.